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Iraqis shopping Monday in Baghdad's main market, where prices have risen sharply following news that the UN was curtailing Iraqi oil sales.

## U.S. Threatens Saddam Again

### White House Dismisses Pullback by Iraq as Insignificant

By Steven Lee Myers  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Iraq's heavily armed troops pulled back from the northern Kurdish city of Arbil, United Nations officials said Monday, but the Clinton administration dismissed the withdrawal as insignificant and reiterated its vow to punish President Saddam Hussein for the incursion.

The White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, said that President Bill Clinton still planned to follow "a defined course of action" against the Iraqi leader, although Mr. McCurry, like other administration officials, declined to elaborate on the response under consideration.

He said that while there was evidence of an Iraqi withdrawal from Arbil, a sizable force of Iraqi troops, backed by tanks and artillery, remained inside the

exclusion zone created by the United States and its allies to protect the Kurds in northern Iraq.

"We see no indication that they are preparing withdrawal back to their original forward positions," said Mr. McCurry, traveling with the president aboard Air Force One on the way to campaign stops in Wisconsin. He added that the pullout was "not terribly significant because they still have a significant force arrayed around Arbil."

The reports of a withdrawal came as the Clinton administration continued a flurry of diplomatic contacts with allied leaders. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, John Shalikashvili, and Assistant Secretary of State Robert Pelletreau also continued a diplomatic shuttle through the Middle East, meeting with King Hussein of Jordan and officials in Egypt and Turkey, after visiting Saudi Arabia on Sunday.

The National Security Council met Monday to dis-

cuss the U.S. response to the Iraqi campaign. By Monday afternoon, however, the United States had taken no action, although its forces in the Gulf region remained at a state of high alert, poised for a possible strike.

[News that Iraq would not be allowed to sell oil in the coming weeks pushed energy prices sharply higher on Monday, news agencies reported, especially because world crude supplies have been depleted. In London, October contracts for Brent crude were up \$1.10, at \$21.88, in late trading.

[The United Nations said Sunday that it would delay arrangements for limited oil sales by Baghdad in response to the Iraqi incursion a day earlier.

[Leo Drollas, deputy director of the Center for Global Energy Studies in London, told Bloomberg

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## Keep Retaliation Limited, Allies Urge Clinton

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Key allies are quietly urging the Clinton administration to limit any retaliation against Iraq to a sharply contained, well-defined blow, probably in the form of an air strike, British and French officials said Monday.

In their statements, European governments stressed the need for a full withdrawal of Iraqi forces, but they shunned public threats of Western military action.

France and Britain, the two countries supplying warplanes to back up U.S. airpower in northern Iraq, were particularly careful not to show any gap in their alignment with Washington.

Britain's foreign secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, said during a visit to Tokyo that the United States, Britain and their allies would deal with the provocation "sooner rather than later."

"It is not because of Kurdish rivalry that he has sent tanks to the area," Mr. Rifkind said of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. "His objective is to re-establish his control over all of the Kurdish area and to try to regain control of northern Iraq."

Any hint of disunity or of a separate European approach, a British official said, could dim prospects for maintaining the broader coalition between Western and Arab countries in the Gulf. And, he added, the U.S. domestic political stakes are too high for any European leaders to risk alienating the White House.

Privately, several European officials played down the damage to Western interests if Iraq's northward incursion into Kurdish areas proves to be short. Most European leaders will push strongly for restraint, they said.

"We and the Turks feel that the White House should quickly get its foot off the gas pedal," a French official said shortly before President Jacques Chirac was to speak by phone with President Bill Clinton. Another British official said, "Short and sharp is what's needed, perhaps a missile strike that causes pain for the military units that matter most to Saddam."

French and British officials said that their gov-

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## For Aircraft Builders, A Patch of Blue Sky

### Optimism Reigns at U.K. Air Show

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

Optimism returned Monday to the Farnborough air show, the biennial showcase for the world's \$1 trillion aviation industry, following a rebound by airlines and a surge in orders for aircraft manufacturers.

Boeing Co. announced \$6.3 billion worth of orders, and the European consortium Airbus Industrie said it would triple its orders this year.

"The sales are a visible confirmation that the airline industry has now left the trough of recession and is in the growth stage of the new cycle," an Airbus spokesman said, after reporting the consortium expected about 300 orders this year, compared with 106 in 1995. This puts Airbus on almost an equal footing

with Boeing, which announced 68 orders Monday on top of the 225 orders, worth \$17.65 billion, it reported at the end of June.

In the military sector, Britain announced it was willing to commit \$25 billion to buying 232 Eurofighter warplanes. Britain will join a consortium with Germany, Italy and Spain to build 620 of the planes in a project expected to involve more than \$60 billion in research and development costs. But the other three countries still have to approve the deal, which faces stiff opposition in the German Parliament. (Page 5)

"It's a new scene," said Sir Ralph Robins, chairman of the British engine-maker Rolls Royce PLC, describing a sector that is habitually boom or bust.

When the industry's heads last met at Farnborough two years ago, they were deep in gloom about the future. Now, Sir Ralph said, "we look forward to this year and next year with more hope and enthusiasm than we've seen for some time."

The good news followed reports of surging profits in the airline industry. Airline Business magazine says in its current issue that the 100 top carriers made \$5.7 billion in net profits in 1995, headed by British Airways with \$740 million.

But many airlines are continuing to lose money, including the Air France Group, which lost almost \$580 million in 1995. And few of the carriers that performed well achieved double-digit margins. Most carriers, therefore, are con-

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## WS BRIEFING



Burma's information minister, Aye Kyaw, whispering to the foreign minister, U Ohn Gyaw, during a briefing Monday in which the junta accused U.S. citizens of meddling in internal affairs.

## Burma Taking A Firmer Line

### Critics' Window of Freedom Seems to Be Swinging Shut

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

RANGOON — It was raining hard, but for an hour applause and whistles and laughter came from under a sea of black umbrellas as Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, a spray of pink flowers in her hair, taunted the military government, saying, "Why are you so afraid of us?"

Within the weekend crowd of 2,000, squatting on both sides of University Avenue as traffic crept by, people hunched over small tape recorders, risking arrest to spread the words of the leader of the hard-pressed democratic movement in Burma, whose government prefers the name Myanmar.

For 13 months, since it released her from six years of house arrest, the government has permitted Daw

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## Mercedes Drove Hard Bargain; State Got Whiplash

By Allen R. Myerson  
New York Times Service

TUSCALOOSA, Alabama — For Alabama, first in little but college football, the quest three years ago for the only Mercedes plant in the United States touched deep, unrequited desires.

"We're going to get Mercedes and we're going to make them love us," Governor James E. Folsom Jr.'s wife, Marsha, told him and anyone else at the mansion who needed bucking up as dozens of states courted the automaker

with costly promises. Today, a Mercedes plant sheathed in gleaming metallic panels rises from the pine forests of western Alabama, where even convenience stores have been few.

Local politicians and Mercedes executives continue to celebrate their victory. They expect 1,500 new jobs at the plant and 15,000 to 17,000 related jobs in the state.

But the automaker's affections have cost the state dearly. Tax breaks and other subsidies are pushing \$300 million. That amounts to \$200,000 for each

job — 18 times what Tennessee paid for a Nissan plant in 1980, more than 7 times what Tennessee paid for the General Motors Saturn plant in 1985, 4 times what Kentucky paid for a Toyota plant in 1985 and 3 times what South Carolina paid for a BMW plant in 1992.

Mercedes, it appears, has driven a state with a subcompact budget to spend far beyond its means. Alabama, already last in elementary- and secondary-school spending, first tried raiding its education fund to keep its promises.

After that and other efforts failed, the

state missed a \$43 million payment to Mercedes. Officials finally borrowed from the state's pension fund, at a punitive 9 percent rate.

To clear and level land that taxpayers bought for Mercedes in the town of Vance, about half an hour northwest of Tuscaloosa and 45 minutes southwest of Birmingham, state officials turned the work into a federal expense. They called out the National Guard for a "training mission."

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## Tragedy Again Stalks Lake: 7 More Perish

By Rick Bragg  
New York Times Service

UNION, South Carolina — The saddest place in the little mill town of Union has a fresher horror now.

Seven people, including four children, died in John D. Long Lake on Saturday night when they came to see the spot where Susan Smith drowned her two young sons in the fall of 1994, in a murder that drew worldwide attention to the usually quiet town and lured thousands to the tip of the lake.

The seven victims, including a family of five from nearby Buffalo, South Carolina, were looking at two memorials for the two boys, who died after Mrs. Smith, a mill secretary, let her car roll down a boat ramp into the water. She then misled police and the nation for nine days in October 1994, by tearfully begging a fictional carjacker to bring home Michael, 3, and Alex, 14 months.

The new tragedy, which the police are calling an accident, came as a morbid byproduct of the curiosity that has drawn countless visitors to the lake to place flowers, say prayers or pose for pictures.

A group of 10 people had driven out to the lake late Saturday night in a Chevrolet Suburban and parked next to the ramp, shining the headlights of the vehicle on granite memorials to the two Smith boys.

Five of the people had got out of the car when it started to roll down the embankment, with four children and one adult still inside, said Howard Wells, the Union County sheriff. The truck, shaped like an enclosed pickup, plunged into 15 feet (4.5 meters) of water, drowning those inside.

Two people outside the truck, including the wife and mother of four of the victims, went into the water to try to save them, and also drowned.

Sheriff Wells, who was largely credited with breaking Mrs.

Smith's story, said that investigators "do not have any reason to suspect foul play" in the latest deaths but that the investigation would continue.

Why no one was able to stop the truck is still a mystery. "No skid marks, no sign they tried to stop," the sheriff said.

The accident claimed an entire family from Buffalo, a rural community near Union. The dead were Tim Phillips, 26; his wife, Angie, 22; and their three children: Courtney, 4; Melena, 23 months, and Kinsleigh, 4 months. Sheriff Wells said Mr. Phillips was behind the wheel.

Two other people were in the vehicle: Austin (Cody) Roodvoets, 3, of Inman, and Carl Sydney White, 29, of Campobello. Both towns are about 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of Union. Mr. White, along with Mrs. Phillips, had tried to rescue the others.

Union residents milled around the site of the latest tragedy, as they had done in 1994. "People here are dumbfounded," said Ralph Greer, a retired newspaper and radio journalist who covered Union and the surrounding countryside for 35 years, and has lived here for half a century. No one can believe, Mr. Greer said, that such a terrible thing as the drowning of children has visited this place not once, but twice.

That it came as a result of the curiosity over Mrs. Smith's crime, something people here want to forget, is eerie, he said.

"People have been coming ever since it happened," he said of the site. "People from all over the world. They just want to look."

The Suburban passed between the two markers as it rolled down the bank and over a small tree planted in memory of the Smith boys. The polished stone markers have likenesses of the two boys carved in them.

"It's like it's haunted or something," Tommy Vinson, a 46-year-

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Relatives of the seven victims standing near the memorial to the Smith boys at the lake near Union, South Carolina.

### AGENDA

#### TWA Inquiry Narrows Cause

SMITHTOWN, New York (AP) — Preliminary testing by Boeing Co. indicates that an explosion of the center fuel tank alone would not have been powerful enough to bring down TWA Flight 800 in July, an investigator said Monday. Those early findings tend to strengthen the theory that a bomb or missile brought down the jumbo jet, killing all 230 people aboard, and to weaken the possibility that the plane exploded because of a mechanical malfunction.

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Muslims in China's Far West

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#### Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1,000 Din	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	£ 1.00	Nigeria	£25.00
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1,250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10,000 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	EE 5 S.	Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. Sh. 150	U.S. M.	(Eur.) \$ 1.20
Kuwait	800 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim\$30.00





## Muslims a Majority / Away From Beijing

## In China's Far West, A 'Mecca' Flourishes

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

LINXIA, China — Clad in an olive coat and a white turban, a young imam named He Qingzhi, the learned son of a devout Muslim noodle maker, slipped off his shoes at the door, walked to the front of his crowded mosque and led hundreds of the faithful in Arabic prayers, praising Mohammed on the prophet's birthday.

Shoulder to shoulder, the men inside bowed their heads, knelt on intricate carpets, kissed the floor and fingered their strings of beads.

That evening, the imam joined more than 2,000 other Muslim faithful at the neighboring Chengjiao mosque, where three cows had been slaughtered to mark the day. For four days, women had pounded dough and cooked 20,000 pieces of bread, which was piled high in rooms around the mosque.

From the pagoda-style minaret above, the call to prayer sounded and people filed past a receiving line of the host mosque's imam and students. After the men went inside, loudspeakers carried voices of imams into the courtyard and street as they read from the Koran in Arabic and added commentaries in a local Chinese dialect.

"People call Linxia 'China's little Mecca,'" said the administrator of a town mosque. Mosques stand on almost every corner of Linxia. There are 40 in the town and more than 1,700 in the region.

The festive scene wouldn't be unusual in the Middle East on Mohammed's birthday, but this is Communist China, where religion is regarded with suspicion and where a meeting of 2,000 people in Beijing either would be deemed illegal or would be tightly monitored by police. Not so here in China's western regions.

When Mao Zedong did speak of religion, he spoke of China's "three great religions," meaning Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Yet there are 20 million Muslims in China. Although less than 2 percent of the country's overall population, they are important forces in the western provinces of Xinjiang, Gansu and Ningxia, where they make up a tenth to a third of the populations.

Places like this barely resemble the rest of China. The people, known here as Hui, are ethnically different from China's Han majority. The men wear white skullcaps or turbans. The women wear white, black or green head coverings, depending on their age and marital status. And the rhythm of life corresponds to the schedule of prayers held by mosques five times a day.

"On Fridays," the Muslim Sabbath, said Imam He, nodding toward his mosque, "the crowd tops a thousand."

China's Muslims often say that the roots of Chinese Islam are in Arabia, but the leaves and branches are in China. China's Muslims are Sunnis.

descended from Arab, Persian and Central Asian merchants, militia and officials who traveled to China between the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) and the 14th century. Many of them married locally and today the Hui look mostly Chinese, with some Central Asian features.

Under Communist rule, Muslims have had mixed fortunes. Mao relied on them when he fled to the northwest to carry on his fight against the Japanese and the rival Nationalists, and he promised autonomy to those regions. But he reneged, although technically the provinces of Xinjiang and Ningxia and the prefecture of Linxia are autonomous.

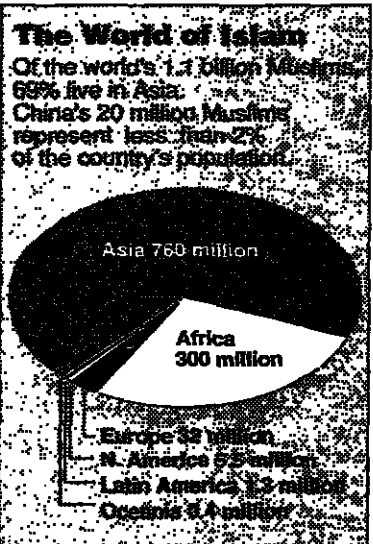
During the late 1950s, Muslims came under attack as "local nationalists." During the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, they were targets in the nationwide campaign against "the four olds" — old customs, old habits, old culture and old thinking.

Since 1978, however, under the senior leader Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party has relaxed restrictions on religion — within limits.

"In the past days, we thought it possible to eliminate religious belief overnight," said a government expert on Islam. "Now we realize that religious values will not be eliminated by administrative force."

That attitude has permitted a reflowering of Muslim observance in Gansu Province. All along the road between here and Gansu's capital, Lanzhou, mosques are under construction or repair. Muslim schools are crowded and the ranks of the devout seem to be swelling. At the Laohuasi mosque, Imam He has 60 students.

AS CHINA has become wealthier through economic change, so have Linxia's Muslims. The town is a major trading center, and China's Muslims often are traders. Perched on the old Silk Road, which was used by traders between China and Europe, the town has the nickname, "Hong Kong of the Silk Road." Shops that line the streets deal in carpets, Tibetan



## At prayer in Linxia. Since 1978, China has eased some limits on religion.

knives and jewelry and Hui head coverings.

The mosques appear financially sound, too. At the celebrations for Mohammed's birthday, elders did a brisk business at a contribution box. Some businesses donate 25 percent of their revenues, according to a mosque administrator.

In return for this latitude, the government in Beijing expects Muslim leaders to keep the peace and bow to Beijing's authority. Islam in China has no underground along the lines of the Catholic and Protestant movements. Instead, Muslim religious officials operate

in an awkward zone of official sanction and restraint. Although government newspapers in the western Xinjiang region accuse Muslim Uighur separatists of assassinations and bombings, in many areas such as here, Muslims avoid confrontation.

Because of the Cultural Revolution, there is a generation gap among the imams. One generation trained before the crackdown on religion in 1957 and is now in its late sixties, seventies and eighties. A younger generation is now emerging.

He Qingzhi is from the younger generation. His father, the noodle maker, had six children. Three sons became businessmen and two became imams. At 9, Imam He began full-time study at the mosque. At 20, he became Linxia's youngest imam.

Though Linxia's Muslims pride themselves on maintaining the purity of Islamic tradition, they have acquired some local habits. Some burn incense in front of mosques.

But Imam He and other Muslims here are quick to say that they haven't diluted or corrupted the pure Islam they inherited from the Middle East. If the crowds on Mohammed's birthday were any indication, Muslim devotion remains strong. The sounds of the Koran being read in Arabic spilled through loudspeakers in the Chengjiao courtyard and the street outside. Looking at people tending to a large urn from which the smell of incense wafted through the air, Shen Ping, a public health worker, said, "It's what's in the heart that matters."

## U.S. to Try Argentina In Unique Rights Case

By Tim Golden  
New York Times Service

SANTA MONICA, California — When the soldiers finished with Jose Siderman, having tortured him for most of the first week after the military seized power in Argentina in the spring of 1976, they dumped him in the night by a firing range on the outskirts of his hometown.

Mr. Siderman, a prosperous businessman who was then 65, found a typewritten note stuffed into a pocket of his blood-soaked pants. It said he would be killed if he did not leave the small, northern province where he had built his businesses and reared his family.

Even after the Sidermans fled into exile in California, however, their nightmare did not end. Their properties were confiscated by the military junta and divided up by the government. The generals charged Mr. Siderman with fraud and issued international warrants for his arrest. While in Italy on vacation in 1981, Mr. Siderman suddenly found himself thrown into a dank, crowded jail, and then held under house arrest for seven months before Argentina's request for his extradition was denied.

"Do you know the 'Inferno' of Dante Alighieri?" asked Mr. Siderman, now a frail man of 85 with a neat white mustache and limpid blue eyes. "That is what I lived."

But in their zealous pursuit of Mr. Siderman, the men who ruled Argentina made the mistake of carrying their claims to the Los Angeles County Superior Court. And 15 years later, that legal indiscretion has opened an important breach in what has long been a bulwark of immunity for foreign regimes in U.S. courts.

After an arduous jurisdictional struggle and two trips to the U.S. Supreme Court, Argentina is to go on trial Tuesday before a federal judge in Los Angeles to answer for the treatment of Mr. Siderman and his family.

The case, in which the Sidermans are seeking indemnity for their losses and damages for their suffering, will be the first in which a foreign government has been prosecuted in the United States for human rights abuses committed on its own soil.

"The courts have been struggling for years to balance demands for universal justice with the time-honored prerogatives of sovereign immunity," said Diane Orentlicher, a professor of international law at American University in Washington. "Up until now, plaintiffs have really run up against the proverbial brick wall. This case shows that the barrier is not impenetrable."

The trial is the latest in a series of human rights cases from other countries to be considered by U.S. courts in recent years. But all previous cases involved accusations against individuals or crimes committed on U.S. soil.

A retired Paraguayan police inspector, a former Guatemalan defense minister and a military ruler of Haiti, among others, have been found guilty of torture

and other abuses and ordered to pay large sums in civil damages. But in almost every case, the courts have been powerless to enforce their judgments because the defendants either left the country or declared themselves insolvent.

Should the Sidermans win, legal experts say, their chances for redress may be far better. The Argentine government itself would be liable, and there are precedents for the kind of political pressure it would probably face: After judgments against the government of Chile and the estate of Ferdinand Marcos, former president of the Philippines, in cases involving the murders of political opponents in the United States, both agreed to pay large settlements to the families of the victims.

In court documents, the Sidermans estimate the value of the properties they owned in Argentina at the time of the coup at \$26.4 million. Yet to the old man who has made his way so stubbornly through the maze of legal obstacles, the

## In their zealous pursuit of Jose Siderman, the junta in Buenos Aires made a big mistake.

day in court will itself be part of his vindication. "You know what it is?" Mr. Siderman said, speaking in Spanish in an interview near the apartment in Santa Monica where he and his wife, both now U.S. citizens, have lived almost since they came to the United States. "I always had the dream that I could make things right, make them right for my family. I will not have time now. But I want the world to know what they did to an Argentine family."

More than a decade after the return of civilian rule in Buenos Aires, the Argentine government has not denied that Mr. Siderman was tortured, driven from his home and dispossessed. It has challenged some of his financial claims, asserting that his businesses were properly sold off to pay debts.

More important, it has argued in briefs that U.S. judges overstepped their jurisdiction in ruling that Argentina waived its protection under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, in part, when it pursued Mr. Siderman into the courts in Los Angeles.

For months, the Argentine government rejected pleas to settle the matter out of court. But last Friday night, the solicitor general of the Treasury, Rodolfo Diaz, the chief legal adviser to Carlos Saul Menem, sent a statement to a reporter saying that the president had just authorized him to "explore with lawyers of the Sidermans, the possibility of reaching an amicable settlement."

A lawyer for the Sidermans, Michael Bayzler, said that he had received no such offer and that he interpreted the statement as an attempt to postpone the trial. "We are going ahead," Mr. Bayzler said. "We will show up in the judge's courtroom on Tuesday morning."

## China Cracks Down on Muslims in Xinjiang

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — A severe crackdown is under way against restive Muslims in Xinjiang, according to news reports reaching Beijing on Monday from the far northwest region.

The reports supported claims by exiled Muslim separatists in neighboring Kazakhstan that nearly 200 Muslims had been arrested since mid-July in a

police sweep in the southwest of Xinjiang, near Hotan.

The 100-day crackdown was focusing on illegal religious activists and on underground schools that teach "religious dogma and even military training," a Xinjiang newspaper said. Some 19 schools have been closed so far and 98 people detained, the newspaper added.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Air France Faces Strike

PARIS (AFP) — One of the main unions of flight attendants at Air France called Monday for a 48-hour strike on Wednesday and Thursday, but management said there would be no effect on traffic.

It was the 11th strike called since March by the UNAC-CGC union, which opposes the airline's policy of individualizing salaries and new hiring conditions instituted in December.

The union said the last such strike, on Aug. 9-10, had been marked by 45 percent to 50 percent participation, but traffic was not affected.

## Drive for Tibet Tourism

BEIJING (Reuters) — China will develop Tibet's tourism industry in a bid to attract 60,000 foreign visitors in the year 2000, the China News Service said on Monday.

The authorities have set a goal of earning \$30 million in foreign exchange from tourism in that year, said Zhou Lizong, the head of the Tibet Tourism Bureau. The region will improve roads, build resorts, develop mountain climbing and hold car rallies to attract visitors, he said.

## American Pilots' Pact

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — American Airlines said Monday it had reached a tentative contract agreement with the union representing about 9,000 American pilots, ending a two-year stalemate.

No details of the accord will be released until it is ratified, a process that could take a month or more, said Al Comeaux, a spokesman for the airline.

Dozens of forest fires fanned across northern and central Portugal in soaring temperatures Monday, and one threatened houses near Macedo de Cavaleiros in the north, said a civil defense official in Lisbon. Arson is suspected in some of the fires.

Seven more people have died of meningitis in Bucharest in the last five days, pushing the death toll to 14 in two weeks, the Health Ministry said. (AP)

## Correction

An article in Thursday's editions incorrectly referred to the year that Franklin D. Roosevelt won his second term as president of the United States. It was in 1936.

## Storm Brushes New England

The Associated Press

CHATHAM, Massachusetts — The hurricane designated Edouard shied away from land at the last minute Monday, giving only a glancing blow to Cape Cod and island communities that had been emptied of thousands of tourists in the Labor Day holiday weekend.

The storm that once packed winds blowing at a steady 140 miles (225 kilometers) an hour was little more than an ugly day at the beach for the people who stayed.

Edouard failed to produce any serious damage, although 35,000 to 40,000 homes and businesses were without power by early afternoon. A few houses and the Hyannis fire station lost their roofs, and several boats were lost.

After drifting almost straight northward over the open ocean toward Nantucket, the hurricane turned east early in the day. Its center got no closer than 80 miles from Nantucket. During the afternoon, gusts occasionally hit 60 mph.

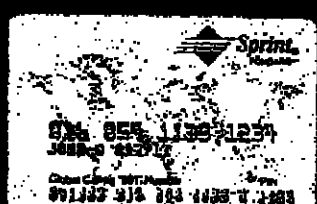
On its heels, the hurricane called Fran was strengthening as it headed toward the Bahamas and the southeastern United States. By midday, it was about 650 miles east of Nassau, Bahamas, with top sustained winds near 80 mph.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				North America				Asia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
Algeria	23/23	18/17	20/17	Amsterdam	17/22	18/18	15/15	Beijing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Amsterdam	20/28	12/13	21/10	Atlanta	20/22	21/17	20/16	Bombay	23/23	23/23	23/23
Antwerp	20/21	14/14	20/18	Austin	20/21	21/17	20/16	Buenos Aires	23/23	23/23	23/23
Athens	20/21	14/14	20/18	Boston	20/21	21/17	20/16	Calcutta	23/23	23/23	23/23
Bahia	20/21	14/14	20/18	Buffalo	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chengdu	23/23	23/23	23/23
Bangkok	20/21	14/14	20/18	Chicago	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Barcelon	20/21	14/14	20/18	Cincinnati	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Berlin	20/21	14/14	20/18	Cleveland	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Bombay	20/21	14/14	20/18	Columbus	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Buenos Aires	20/21	14/14	20/18	Dallas	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Buenos Aires	20/21	14/14	20/18	Denver	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Buenos Aires	20/21	14/14	20/18	Detroit	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Buenos Aires	20/21	14/14	20/18	Houston	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Buenos Aires	20/21	14/14	20/18	Los Angeles	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Buenos Aires	20/21	14/14	20/18	London	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Buenos Aires	20/21	14/14	20/18	Madrid	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
Buenos Aires	20/21	14/14	20/18	Miami	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23
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Buenos Aires	20/21	14/14	20/18	Yokohama	20/21	21/17	20/16	Chongqing	23/23	23/23	23/23

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Cayman Islands	1-800-556-4663	Kazakhstan	009-12	Swaziland	01-800-8007
Chad	00-001317	Kenya	009-12	Taiwan (Roosevelt)	133-0123
China	108-13	Kenya (all other)	009-12	Taiwan (Liaoning)	8095-153-123
Colombia	980-13-0010	Korea (KTX) + @	009-16	Tanzania	1-800-277-7468
Costa Rica	0800-013-0123	Korea (Korea) + @	350-2423	Togo	1-333-0233
Croatia	99-245-0113 (Roosevelt)	Korea (Korea) + @	350-2423	Togo (all other)	233-0233
Cuba	060-900-01	Kuwait	800-777	Tunisia	172-1-877
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## THE AMERICAS

## Dole Plans to 'Keep Pounding the Message' on Tax Cuts and Crime

By Katharine Q. Seelye  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As he starts the final leg of what is likely to be his last campaign, Bob Dole, the notoriously undisciplined campaigner, says he has figured it out: "We just need to keep pounding the message and pounding the message."

"I know the media gets tired of it, but we have to stay on message every place we go," the Republican presidential nominee said at another point in a weekend interview at his campaign headquarters here.

Mr. Dole, who developed a reputation for kicking over the traces and charging off toward disaster in three failed runs for national office, says he has given up all that and will devote himself to basing his strategy to win the presidency on drilling the voters with his tax cut plan and on getting tough on crime.

There will be little evidence, he said, of the agenda of social conservatives that he allowed to dominate pre-convention news coverage and to control the party platform that he is trying hard to leave behind.

"I want to stick to the broad message, an

economic message, a drug message, a crime message, appointment of judges," he said, adding only that he will have to make a special appeal to women.

To do so, Mr. Dole said, he will advocate the current ban on assault weapons, even though he voted against the 1994 bill that included it. He also said he would talk about assault weapons, "particularly in New England," where voters are generally more liberal and more supportive of gun-control measures.

His anti-drug message, which he now repeats everywhere, is also tailored for women. "In Ventura, I talked to a lot of people, particularly women," he said of a recent campaign stop in California. "It's a big issue with them."

As Mr. Dole mapped out his plans for the two months remaining before Election Day, he seemed relaxed, even introspective, speaking about his view of the office he seeks, about the difficulty of campaigning with one arm because of his war wound, about his awkward oratory and his relationship with the press and about how much he relies on the vice presidential nominee, Jack Kemp, to fill in another voter gap: minorities.

"Jack Kemp is certainly reaching out to black

communities," Mr. Dole said. "I've tried to over the years. Hispanics. So I'm very optimistic. I feel good. I'm confident. Sleep good. Work hard. I mean I like to work. I like to campaign. I like people. I was out there the other night with flashlights." Mr. Dole shrugged off the suggestion that recent economic indicators, including strong consumer confidence, might undermine the urgency of his message.



"If the growth rate was 3.5 percent, we'd be out of business," he said. "But it's not. It's 2.4 percent and it's gone down." Earlier, he asserted, "We've got the worst recovery in this century." The former Senate majority leader, who resigned in June to concentrate on his presidential campaign, has been involved for decades in foreign affairs and trade issues, and he said he would not be able to resist talking about them, at least a little.

But as for social issues like abortion and school prayer, on which the Republican right forced the party to take very conservative positions in its platform, Mr. Dole seemed de-

termined to leave those issues right there — in the party platform.

He has already disavowed the part of the platform that would deny citizenship to children born in the United States of illegal immigrants.

Mr. Dole repeated his personal opposition to abortion, but said, "I also believe if we're going to be an inclusive party, as we are, that's what it means: You can be pro-life or pro-choice and still be a good Republican."

Mr. Dole goes into the fall campaign trailing President Bill Clinton by 20 percentage points in two new national surveys. While history shows that such a deficit is virtually impossible to overcome this late in the race, the former senator suggested he would be the exception to the rule. "The gap is sort of meaningless," he said, before giving himself a reality check. "Obviously, if I were 20 points ahead, I might not say that."

Mr. Dole said that he would be helped by a fresh infusion of cash, giving him parity with the Clinton campaign; that he now has a running mate to help him in making his case, and that he can rely on bedrock support from certain groups who do not normally speak out — people "in uniform," those in rural areas, and people with disabilities.

"I was just reading a letter from a young lady, Lisa someone, whose boyfriend is at the Naval Academy and was in a car wreck and has about the same kind of injury I have," Mr. Dole said, referring to the World War II wounds that left him unable to use his right arm. "So there's a lot of that out there."

He also said his confidence had increased since the Republican National Convention in San Diego last month. He has attracted larger and more enthusiastic crowds, which in turn has added force to his speaking style and prompted him to spend considerable time shaking hands and signing autographs.

In making the case for his candidacy, Mr. Dole said, his chief task is to demonstrate credibility. "We have to be able to persuade people that it's doable, whatever it is," he said, "whether it's economic, whether it's drugs, whether it's crime, whether it's appointment of judges, whether it's regulatory reform."

He added: "Because I do think people are a bit — sometimes, with justification — there is some cynicism and skepticism out there. It's healthy in some ways. It will make you produce. You gotta produce. You gotta tell me the truth."

## As He Starts Campaigning, Perot Charts A Dim Future

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ross Perot has opened his television campaign for the presidency with a folksy "infomercial" that called for privatization of Social Security, reorganization of Medicare and an end to "one-sided trade deals."

Backed by his trademark charts, the Reform Party candidate assured viewers Sunday night that their Social Security payments to Washington go "out the door to people who are retired faster than Domino's can deliver pizza."

A pay-as-you-go retirement system worked well in the 1950s when there were 16 people at work for every retiree, Mr. Perot lectured.

But in 2020, in the middle of the wave of the baby boomer retirements, two people will be working for every retiree, he predicted.

"People wonder how much cash is in the Social Security and Medicare trust fund," he said.

"There is no cash in these trust funds — just a note from the federal government."

Turning to a graph showing rocketing Medicare and Medicaid spending, Mr. Perot argued that both programs "must be re-designed and re-engineered now."

Comparing Medicare to "a 30-year-old car," he said, "It's hard to start in the morning."

Sunday's half-hour broadcast, titled "Just the Facts, No Free Candy," is expected to be one of a series paid for largely by \$29 million in federal election campaign funds.

In addition, he is expected to participate in the three presidential debates that are to be held starting Sept. 25.

In his commercial, Mr. Perot reserved some of his most withering disdain for the proposed income tax cut of Bob Dole, the Republican candidate.

"We love free candy," he said, without mentioning Mr. Dole by name. Tying the tax cut proposal to the "voodoo economics" that caused huge deficits during the Reagan years, Mr. Perot warned viewers: "It will put us in deep voodoo if we go through this again."

Turning to trade, Mr. Perot predicted that the U.S. trade deficit with China would jump to \$50 billion this year, from \$38 billion last year.

"To show you how one-sided our trade deals are, we're the only industrialized country in the world that has a trade deficit with China," said Mr. Perot, who campaigned against the North American Free Trade Agreement, which links Canada, the United States and Mexico.

"Neither party will admit that they've created these problems," he said. "The two parties have been bought and paid for by the special interests."

## Away From Politics

• The FBI official in charge of the TWA Flight 800 inquiry, James Callahan, said he was not telling the public all he knew about what blew apart the plane because he did not want to "tell potential co-conspirators what we are doing."

• Spectators returning from sea said they were so thrilled to be near the Titanic that they forgave salvagers who failed to raise a chunk of the ship's hull from the ocean floor. The \$5-million expedition ended when cables raising a piece of the hull snapped, sending the estimated 16-ton slab of steel back to the bottom of the North Atlantic. (AP)

• A theology student from Romania was arrested as he tried to board a flight at Tampa International Airport in Florida after police said they found explosives and weapons in his luggage. Roman Regman, 21, said he was going to attend a seminary in Pennsylvania. (AP)

• The \$2.1 billion market for U.S. beef in Japan has suffered a 30 percent to 50 percent drop in sales as frightened Japanese consumers added red meat to their list of possible villains in the mysterious E. coli food poisoning outbreak. (LAT)

• A woman in New York who the authorities say locked her 4-year-old daughter in a room and intentionally starved her to death was charged with murder. (AP)



GOING DEEP — Jack Kemp, a National Football League quarterback before he entered politics, preparing to throw a pigskin before the San Francisco 49ers-New Orleans Saints game in California.

He's His Own Client Now  
Disgraced Clinton Adviser Won't Fade AwayBy Alison Mitchell  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When he turned his back on his Republican clients and went to work as a strategist for a wounded Bill Clinton, Dick Morris liked to say that he and his president would share the same fate in the 1996 election: "If we're both good enough, we'll work our way out of it. If not, we're both sunk."

What he never imagined is what happened last week: that Mr. Clinton would go soaring out of the Democratic convention with a commanding lead in the polls while his political guru would have to flee in disgrace, resigning in the face of a tabloid report about a relationship with a \$200-an-hour call girl.

But the irrepressible Mr. Morris has already started to calculate the scope and depth of his own problems, almost with a pollster's detachment. He said in a telephone interview, while juggling several phones at once, that he had stepped out of the race for good.

Asked whether he would be offering tips informally to Mr. Clinton, he said: "No. Just no." But Mr. Morris also said that rather than remain sidelined, he would be an "active commentator on this election as it unfolds."

It seemed as if Mr. Morris had become his own client, trying to mastermind his own resurrection, even as others proclaim him finished.

"I emphatically reject the notion that I died," he said from his Connecticut home.

Mr. Morris, 48, has steadfastly refused to discuss the tabloid report.

"I feel that over time the American people will be more interested in hearing what I have to say about politics than what others have to say about sex," he declared, fashioning for himself a version of the "issues not insults" theme he helped frame for Mr. Clinton to fend off Republican attacks on the president's character.

After the public humiliation he has just undergone, his ambitions may seem delusional. For many, Mr. Morris has become the walking symbol of the cynicism of politics as the man who shaped Mr. Clinton's family values agenda.

Certainly he faces a struggle as daunting as his successful effort to raise Mr. Clinton from the depths of 1994 when the Republicans won control of Congress to his current commanding lead in public opinion polls.

But whatever he does from here, Mr. Morris' rise to become the right-hand man of the president and his spectacular fall marked another strange chapter in the long partnership between the two. It was also an extraordinary episode in the life of a consultant who has never played by any of the rules that prevail in even his own most jaded profession.

There are some consultants who say that Mr. Clinton and Mr. Morris' vir-

tually invented each other, rising from their first political campaign together in 1978 to become the nation's leader and the leader's master consultant.

They were an odd couple, the Democratic star of Arkansas politics and the New Yorker from the Democratic wars of the Upper West Side of Manhattan, but they shared a consuming passion for political strategy.

When Mr. Clinton was elected governor, he dismissed Mr. Morris. Two years later he lost in a bid for re-election, having tried to push through an activist agenda far ahead of public opinion. His wife, Hillary, put in an emergency call to Mr. Morris.

In a race that foreshadowed the role Mr. Morris would play for the damaged president more than a decade later, the New Yorker helped the young Arkansas Democrat come back to victory in 1982 by apologizing for his first term and hewing to the political center.

From then on Mr. Morris was like a talisman for Mr. Clinton. Mr. Morris has called the president "the essence of my career." Other White House aides have fretted that the strategist, who freely works both sides of the political aisle, represents, as one put it, "Mr. Clinton's dark side."

Across the 1980s Mr. Morris began to drift more and more toward Republican candidates, representing moderates.

It was in this period that Mr. Morris began to unnerve Democrats and Republicans alike, with a devotion to tactics and the game that seemed to be unmoored to ideology or party.

He drove fellow Republican campaign operatives crazy, shouting calling from Mr. Clinton's governor's residence to Republican campaigns he was also running. Former colleagues said he was oblivious to the consternation he caused.

"Dick has always had this disconnect between being extraordinarily insightful on the one hand and extraordinarily obscure when it comes to seeing how his actions affect others," said Stuart Stevens, a media consultant to the Dole campaign. "Disconnect is the best word for it, almost an idiot-savant element."

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## POLITICAL NOTES

## Candidates Clash Over Taxes

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and the Republican nominee, Bob Dole, clashed over taxes Monday at Labor Day rallies marking the traditional kickoff of the presidential election campaign.

With two months to go before the Nov. 5 election, the two candidates and their running mates fanned out across the nation to begin the sprint to the finish line.

Mr. Clinton had three stops in Arkansas and Wisconsin, while Mr. Dole was in Missouri and Utah. Vice President Al Gore campaigned in Minnesota, while the Republican vice presidential candidate, Jack Kemp, planned a rally in Michigan.

With Mr. Clinton leading by about 15 percentage points, Mr. Dole faces an uphill fight. No U.S. presidential candidate has ever closed such a wide gap after Labor Day.

Throwing himself into the fall campaign, Mr. Clinton celebrated Labor Day in De Pere, Wisconsin, with a rally and fresh attacks on Mr. Dole's tax-cutting plans.

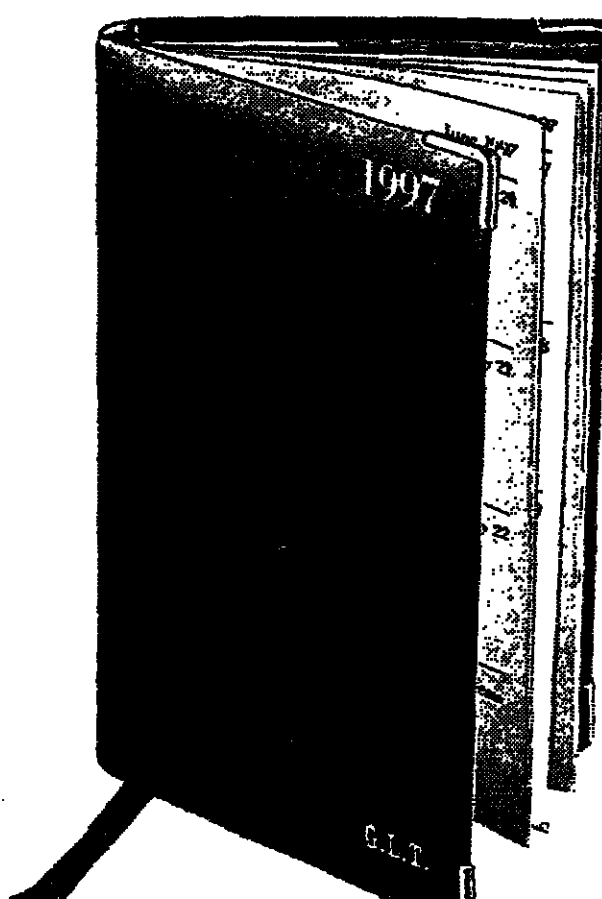
Speaking to at least 25,000 people on the banks of the Fox River, the president said the \$548-billion Republican plan would balloon interest rates, making mortgages, credit cards and car loans more expensive for the middle class.

The country simply cannot afford it, he said, adding that taxpayers would pay for their tax cuts in the end.

"Folks, we tried this once before," Mr. Clinton said, referring to tax cuts in the 1980s under a Republican president, Ronald Reagan. "Would you go to the bank yourself to borrow money to give yourself a tax cut? Then why would you hire somebody to do it for you?"

Mr. Dole launched his fall campaign Monday under the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, calling himself a "bridge to lower taxes."

He and Mr. Kemp said Mr. Clinton's bridge to the 21st century — a phrase the president has used frequently — was "a toll bridge" for which "every inch of the way, you pay and pay and pay."

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

# Asian War Games Open In a Disputed Region

## Indonesia and 2d Grouping Go to Sea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Two large-scale war games, one involving Indonesia and the other the region's only multilateral defense pact involving outside powers, are under way in the South China Sea, an area of overlapping territorial claims.

Indonesia is holding joint maneuvers involving at least 10,000 personnel from its army, navy, air force and police on and near the Natuna Islands, an area rich in natural gas deposits. The war games started Monday and end Sept. 18.

Separately, aircraft and warships from five nations will stage mock battles off Malaysia and Singapore until Sept. 15 under the Five Power Defense Arrangements linking Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore. All are members of the Commonwealth, which groups Britain and most of its former colonies.

The Natunas are a chain of 300 atolls and islands midway between the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. The islands are the site of a huge natural gas project being developed by Indonesian and American companies.

The area has emerged as an East Asian flashpoint in the post-Cold War era. The Spratly Islands, north of the Natunas, are claimed in their entirety by China, Taiwan and Vietnam and in part by Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei. All except Brunei have stationed troops on the islands.

Indonesia's military chief, General Feisal Tanjung, denied Monday that exercises being staged around the Natuna islands in the South China Sea were intended as a warning.

"No, it's not a show of force," General Tanjung said, after opening the exercises in Jakarta.

He said that the Natuna Islands were "Indonesia's own territory" and that the country could use the islands however it wanted.

Indonesia was put on guard in 1993, when China published a map that appeared to lay claim to part of the territorial waters around the islands.

Beijing told Jakarta last year that it had no claim to the Natuna Islands, but it did not extend this assurance away from land to a field said to contain 45 trillion cubic feet of recoverable natural gas, which would rank it among the world's largest offshore deposits.

Exxon Corp. and Indonesia's state oil monopoly, Pertamina, are exploiting the area in a \$36 billion joint venture.

Uncertainty over China's aims toward the Natunas, the northernmost part of Indonesia, prompted Jakarta to tighten its grip on the remote islands last year. Air patrols were stepped up, and thousands of people are being sent there as settlers.

In Beijing, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that "China's stance towards the South China Sea is pretty clear," adding: "We hope that the country concerned will not take any action to complicate the situation of this area in order to maintain regional peace and stability."

The annual exercises of the Five Power Defense Arrangements started in 1981. The 1996 version, dubbed Starfish, involves 21 ships, more than 20 planes and one submarine from Australia, said a statement from Singapore's Defense Ministry.

The defense group emphasizes the military and political value of continued cooperation, giving it a permanence that was not foreseen when it was signed in 1971. (AP, AFP)



MIXED WELCOME — A South Korean Navy bandman playing at the port city of Pusan on Monday as two Japanese navy ships docked there, the first since World War II. But a group of elderly Koreans shouted anti-Japanese slogans as the sailors disembarked.

# Signing Peace Treaty, Moros and Philippines Seek Development Aid

Agence France-Press

MANILA — Money will be crucial to the success of the newly signed peace deal between the Philippine government and Muslim rebels, experts said Monday.

Obviously ending 24 years of civil war, the treaty was signed at the presidential palace Monday by the chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, Nur Misuari, the chief government negotiator, Manuel Yan, and observers from the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Both sides admitted that it would take years for people in the main southern island of Mindanao to enjoy the fruits of the accord after a conflict that has killed 120,000 since 1972.

"The root causes that led to this decades-old conflict will not go away just because we have signed this agreement," President Fidel Ramos warned.

The treaty, which is opposed by Christians and hard-line Muslim guerrillas, puts the Moro National Liberation Front in command of a state council that will fund and monitor development projects in 14 southern provinces in the south over three years. That provision is fiercely opposed by the Christian majority there.

The South Philippines Council for Peace and Development will last until 1998, when a referendum will be held to determine which among the 14 provinces will join an autonomous Muslim region.

The 24-year war, which began as a separatist rebellion, has cost the government 73 billion pesos (\$2.8 billion) in military spending and held back development by at least two decades, government officials say.

High hopes for the region's development now come with a big price tag. Samuel Tan, director of the University of the Philippines, said the region would need 25 billion to 30 billion pesos in the next three years, just to "kick off its development."

Money was very much on the mind of Mr. Misuari as he forged his deal with the government.

He said bluntly Monday: "We have no money."

"When we embark on the program of reconstruction, we need money, we need funding from the government, from local sources," he continued.

"We need funding from the outside world, particularly from our brothers in the Muslim countries."

"We are telling our brothers and sisters in Mindanao not to expect too much because we are not magicians. We cannot be expected to produce miracles overnight."

President Ramos said he was counting on the country's traditional foreign aid donors to channel development assistance to Mindanao.

He said last week that he hoped donors, at their next meeting in Tokyo in December, would establish another Philippine Aid Plan, which was organized by the United States and the World

Bank to revive the Philippine economy after the fall of the Ferdinand Marcos dictatorship in 1986.

Japan, the biggest aid donor, said through Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda that it "intends favorably to consider how it can best provide maximum support to that end." He did not elaborate.

Other major aid donors and Muslim neighbors have expressed praise for Mr. Ramos' achievement in getting the rebels to agree to the pact but have not made a concrete commitment to help.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### Hong Kong Party Gets China Offer

HONG KONG — Deputy Prime Minister Qian Qichen of China has invited the Hong Kong Democratic Party to help choose the territory's first government under Chinese rule, a Chinese official said Monday.

The invitation to the Democrats, fierce critics of China's plans for Hong Kong, was in a letter from Mr. Qian, according to the deputy director of Xinhua news agency in Hong Kong, Zhang Junsheng.

In his letter, Mr. Qian called on the Democrats to take part in the process to select a chief executive-designate and legislative council for Hong Kong. (AFP)

### Cambodian Talks

SISOPHON, Cambodia — Khmer Rouge dissidents pledged Monday to open resource-rich areas under their control and won support from Second Prime Minister Hun Sen for a pardon for their leader, Ieng Sary.

Mr. Hun Sen and a three-member delegation of dissidents held a full day of talks on an accord that may hasten an end to Cambodia's civil war.

"This meeting achieved 80 percent of what we want," said Mr. Ieng Sary's son, Ieng Savuth. (AP)

### Guru Told to Pay

TOKYO — A court on Monday ordered the cult guru Shoko Asahara and two top disciples to pay nearly \$7.5 million in damages to victims of the nerve gas attack on Tokyo's subways last year.

The court ruling was the first in a series of civil suits filed by 38 victims of the rush-hour attack that left 12 people dead.

Mr. Asahara and the two disciples, Masami Tsuchiya and Ikao Hayashi, offered no defense. (AP)

## VOICES From Asia

Sharad Yadav, president of Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda's Janata Dal party in India, urged Kashmiris not to boycott legislative elections, as advocated by Muslim separatists. "We promise maximum autonomy within the Indian union. Now that a new government committed to federalism and genuine autonomy is in place in New Delhi, the people of Kashmir need have no fear or apprehension. The people of Kashmir should forgive and forget." (AFP)

Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, the foreign minister of Malaysia, denying accusations by faction leaders in Somalia that Kuala Lumpur is interfering in the internal affairs of Addis Ababa: "What is happening in Somalia is their problem. We have nothing to do with that, and why should we meddle in their affairs?" (AFP)

# Prosecutors Appeal for Tougher Sentence for Roh

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korean prosecutors on Monday challenged as too lenient a 22½-year jail term given to former President Roh Tae Woo, and appealed instead for the life sentence they originally sought.

But the prosecutors decided not to appeal the suspended sentences given to some of South Korea's top businessmen and others for providing or arranging bribes for Mr. Roh and former President Chun Doo Hwan.

Monday was the deadline for appealing the sentences handed down a week ago by a three-judge panel. The verdicts for the convicted businessmen are final because neither the prosecutors nor the businessmen filed an appeal.

Mr. Roh was sentenced last Monday for his part in a 1979 coup and a 1980 army massacre in the southern city of Kwangju that crushed democratic res-

istance. Mr. Chun, his predecessor, was sentenced to death for masterminding the coup and ordering the assault on Kwangju, where 200 people were killed, according to the official count.

Apart from appealing Mr. Roh's sentence, prosecutors will fight to increase sentences imposed on 13 former generals and appeal the acquittal of another general, an official at the Seoul prosecutor's office said. They also want to increase jail sentences given to nine former presidential aides.

But of the sentence given to the former businessmen, the official said, "Our demands were met to some extent." Those convicted included Lee Kun Hee, the head of Samsung, former Finance Minister Sagong Yi and a former presidential secretary, Kim Chong In.

Eleven other industrialists and former presidential aides, including the head of the Daewoo conglomerate, Kim

Woo Choong, received prison terms ranging from 10 months to seven years.

The one-time generals were given jail terms of between four and 10 years, although prosecutors had asked for between 10 years and life. The maximum jail sentence for the aides was 14 years for Mr. Roh's bodyguard, Lee Hyon Woo.

On Saturday, lawyers for both Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh submitted appeals against their sentences.

Mr. Chun kept Koreans guessing for days about whether he intended to go meekly to the gallows. In the end, he said he had to defend the truth about his administration.

The three-judge panel said Mr. Roh was spared the death sentence because of his role in returning democracy to South Korea and in recognition of his diplomatic triumphs while in office.

Mr. Roh became the first democratically elected president in more than three decades in 1988, after refusing to be rubber-stamped in office by Mr. Chun.

During the Roh presidency, which lasted until 1993, Seoul scored a series of diplomatic breakthroughs, gaining entry to the United Nations and reaching out to China and the former Soviet bloc countries.

The Yonhap news agency quoted prosecutors as saying they were unhappy with the outcome of the trial. If the prosecutors did not appeal, the defendants could end up with even lower sentences.

President Kim Young Sam is widely expected to offer his predecessors a pardon if their appeals fail. Meanwhile, the cases could reach the Supreme Court and the legal process may take up to eight months. (Reuters, AP)

# Mother Teresa's Doctors Dismiss Dark Spots Found by Chest X-Ray

Reuters

CALCUTTA — Dark patches discovered on Mother Teresa's lungs are no cause for concern, and the Roman Catholic missionary is expected to be released from intensive care soon, doctors said Monday.

Doctors said the dark patches revealed by an X-ray on Sunday stemmed from an old attack of pneumonia.

"Suspicion of fresh chest complications proved wrong after the second X-ray," said Dr. S.K. Sen, medical di-

rector at the Woodlands Nursing Home in Calcutta, where the Nobel Peace Prize laureate has been kept for nearly two weeks.

"Mother Teresa continues to remain in a stable condition. Her chest condition has improved, and her breathing is satisfactory," said Dr. Sen, who is part of a team of doctors monitoring her.

He said Mother Teresa, 86, was suffering from a mild bout of pneumonia along with malaria when she was rushed to Woodlands on Aug. 20. The nun's heart later failed and had to be revived.

Doctors said her breathing was now irregular but not alarming. "We plan to discharge her from the intensive care unit soon," said Dr. Sen, but he did not say exactly when she might be released.

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## EUROPE

## Moscow Sends Mixed Signals on Lebed's Chechen Accord

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Russian leadership displayed fresh doubts and confusion Monday about the Chechen peace plan negotiated by the security chief Alexander Lebed as President Boris Yeltsin continued to keep his distance from the agreement.

After a meeting between Mr. Lebed and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, two sharply contrasting statements were issued. Mr. Lebed declared that Mr. Chernomyrdin supported the deal with the Chechen separatists. Mr. Chernomyrdin's office raised new questions about the agreement and explicitly avoided giving his approval.

The differences underscored the cautious and worried attitude in Moscow toward Mr. Lebed's handiwork, a deal that would seem to end the war but

which postpones a resolution of the basic conflict behind the war. Chechnya's bid to secede from Russia.

Mr. Yeltsin's health continued to be a topic of speculation. The Itar-Tass news agency quoted a "senior Kremlin source" Monday as saying that Mr. Yeltsin had a series of medical tests and a course of "preventative" treatment and needs rest. There were no details about the treatment. Mr. Yeltsin suffers from heart trouble.

Later, as in the past, his aides rushed to say that Mr. Yeltsin was fine. Reuters quoted a spokesman as saying Mr. Yeltsin was "in a brisk mood."

[Mr. Yeltsin was shown briefly on television on Monday, looking relaxed and smiling in a meeting with Mr. Chernomyrdin, Reuters reported. It was his first TV appearance since Aug. 22.]

Russian politicians are anxious to end the fighting, but few are anxious to be

associated with a humiliating defeat that claimed more than 30,000 lives. The question of "Who lost Chechnya?" is already beginning to echo in the cautious statements of leading politicians.

The doubts about the agreement were voiced publicly by Mr. Yeltsin's chief of staff, Anatoli Chubais, at a press conference. "There is certainly a question," said Mr. Chubais. "What is the price we paid for the agreements which were signed?"

Mr. Chubais, reiterating Mr. Yeltsin's reason for launching the war against the Chechen separatists, declared that "one absolutely priority" must be preserving "Russia's territorial integrity," which means rejecting Chechen independence. "I am far from being euphoric that all the problems have been solved," Mr. Chubais said.

Mr. Lebed worked out a political framework agreement over the weekend

with the Chechen military commander, Aslan Maskhadov, which called for a postponement of a decision on Chechnya's status until Dec. 31, 2001, and establishment of a joint commission to oversee demilitarization and rebuilding of the war-ravaged republic.

Just before he went to Chechnya, Mr. Lebed outlined his plans at a meeting of high-level officials presided over by Mr. Chernomyrdin. Some reports from the meeting suggested that the group sought major alterations in Mr. Lebed's plan, but the changes were not specified.

Monday, Mr. Lebed, who has been trying to get a meeting with Mr. Yeltsin, insisted that the agreement preserved the "letter and spirit" of the draft that had been reviewed in Moscow. But, speaking to Interfax news agency, Mr. Lebed also said there were differences between what actually came out and what was

proposed. The agreement, reached in a town in Dagestan on the Chechen border, was "stronger" than had been envisioned in the draft, he said.

After a two-hour meeting Monday with Mr. Chernomyrdin, Mr. Lebed's staff issued a statement quoting Mr. Chernomyrdin as saying the agreement was "successful" and that the changes made in Dagestan are of "no cardinal significance."

Mr. Chernomyrdin's own staff then issued a statement that said nothing of the kind. Viktor Konnov, Mr. Chernomyrdin's spokesman, quoted the prime minister as questioning why "a series of agreements" with the separatists "have been flagrantly violated," and saying that the rebels have taken civilians hostage. According to Interfax, Mr. Chernomyrdin warned that the rebel actions "threaten a resumption of confrontation."

## EU Denies 'Mad Cow' Cover-Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission denied Monday that it had tried to stifle debate over "mad-cow" disease in British cattle and had systematically played down the threat to human health because of fears of a collapse in the EU beef market.

The denial followed the publication by the Paris daily Liberation of internal commission communications from 1993 that indicate a desire among senior agricultural officials to avoid any discussion of the issue in the EU's Standing Veterinary Committee.

In one of the documents, an unsigned fax, the director-general of the commission's agriculture directorate warns his counterpart in charge of the single market about a public debate on the issue.

"To keep the public reassured it is essential that we do not ourselves provoke a reopening of the debate," the fax said.

The revelation by Liberation came on the eve of a hearing in the European Parliament on the commission's handling of the mad-cow crisis.

"The commission has nothing to hide," a commission spokesman, Klaus Van der Pas, said Monday.

"We will respond to all the questions put to us by the European Parliament and provide all the documents requested."

The renewed furor over the handling of the crisis was not the only issue facing the European Commission. On the economic front, EU countries seeking to adopt a single currency in January 1999 will be struggling to get their budgets in order, and EU officials will be under pressure to solve some tricky technical issues facing the project.

A budget stability pact, a new exchange-rate mechanism and the legal underpinnings of a common currency will all be addressed by the European Commission during the early part of this month.

Together with the views of the European Monetary Institute, the conclusions will form the basis for discussion among EU finance ministers when they meet in Dublin on Sept. 21. (AFP, Reuters)

## Britain Now Ready to Join Eurofighter Consortium

International Herald Tribune

After years of delay caused by political, financial and technical problems, Britain said Monday it was ready to join a four-nation consortium in building the Eurofighter 2000 warplane in a program that could end up costing more than \$60 billion.

Once hailed as the warplane of the 1990s, the jet will not enter service until early in the next century, when it will be in direct competition with the U.S. F-22 Stealth fighter. It could be one of the last conventional fighter aircraft ever built.

Since combat aircraft more and more resemble supersonic computer systems, some defense analysts say the fighter of the future will be controlled from a command center on the ground, rather than a pilot in the cockpit.

The Eurofighter is seen as a key project in keeping European defense and aviation sectors competitive with American rivals, and preserving tens of thousands of jobs. The project has long been delayed because of disputes about work-sharing between Britain and Germany.

An initial production of 620 aircraft will be built by the consortium, consisting of British Aerospace, Daimler-Benz Aerospace, Alenia of Italy and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain. British industry will get 37 percent of the production, followed by Germany, with 30 percent.

The project still needs approval from

the governments of the other consortium members, and it faces considerable hostility in the German Parliament.

Britain's deputy prime minister, Michael Heseltine, said on the opening trade day of the biannual Farnborough air show that Britain assessed the plane as "the best available combat aircraft."

Conceived before the end of the Cold War, the twin-engine Eurofighter was intended to be a match for the most advanced Soviet aircraft at the time. Now the sophisticated Russian Sukoi and MiG fighters are regular attractions at the air show. At Farnborough, the Eurofighter prototype will be showing off its paces against two rival European fighters, the French Rafale and the Swedish Gripen.

All are delta-winged aircraft with complex radar and electronic systems.

Mr. Heseltine said it was inevitable that the military aircraft sector would consolidate in Europe just as it has in the United States. "This process is unstoppable and very, very desirable," he said. Only by pooling their efforts can countries afford the "very, very expensive" research and development costs of future aircraft, he said.

Michael Portillo, the secretary of state for defense, said Britain intended to buy 232 of the aircraft, which he called "excellent news for the Royal Air Force."

The first Eurofighters will be delivered in 2001 and come into service at



Deputy Prime Minister Michael Heseltine in the cockpit of a model Eurofighter Monday at Farnborough.

the rate of 20 a year, with the RAF, he said, replacing its Gulf War-era Tornados F-3 and Jaguar planes. The Eurofighter will serve both as an air-to-air interceptor and an air-to-ground attack aircraft.

Backers of the project say that without the jet, Europe will be thrown into a position of excessive reliance on the U.S. defense industry. Despite the plane's staggering startup costs, John Weston of British Aerospace Defense said, "We

have developed the right aircraft at the right time and at the right price. When compared with existing combat aircraft such as the F-18, Eurofighter offers two-and-a-half times the combat capability for the same price."

But as Europe's armed forces and defense industries are forced by downsizing and rationalizing into a relentless search for efficiency and cash-savings, many defense analysts question the wisdom of pouring huge amounts of money

into new aircraft projects. They argue that fighter aircraft will soon be replaced by pilotless planes or missiles. But with the U.S. Department of Defense reportedly seeking up to \$300 billion for warplanes over the next decade, Europe still appears to be locked into an upward spiral of spending for equipment that some analysts believe lost its rationale with the fall of the Berlin Wall.

—BARRY JAMES

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Aliens in France Join Forces

PARIS — A group of African immigrants fighting French expulsion orders said Monday they would wage their legal battle for residence permits as a group and refuse to face the courts individually.

The 210 protesters, who were evicted from a Paris church after a two-month occupation last month, accused the authorities of trying to divide them. They called for a demonstration in Paris on Thursday, the third in as many weeks, to back their demands.

The French government says none of them has a legal right to stay, but it has promised to review their situation individually on humanitarian grounds, predicting as many as two-thirds would get residence permits. Eight of the protesters have been deported to their home countries since the police raided their church refuge. (Reuters)

## Gate-Crasher at Berlin Palace

BERLIN — A driver rammed his VW Golf through the iron gate of the German president's palace and demanded to talk to the sleeping head of state, police said Monday.

The incident at Bellevue Palace, the Berlin residence of President Roman Herzog, occurred just after midnight, said a border police spokesman.

The 34-year-old driver drove past security guards and did not stop until he reached the palace's portal, about 50 meters (55 yards) from the gate.

The interloper, who told the police he had been drinking, was arrested. Mr. Herzog slept through the incident, the spokesman said. (AP)

## French Space Woman Returns

MOSCOW — France's first female astronaut and two Russian cosmonauts returned to Earth from the orbiting space station Mir on Monday, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The spaceship carrying Claudie-Audrey Deshayes, Yuri Onufrienko and Yuri Usachev landed about 108 kilometers (67 miles) southwest of the city of Akmol in Kazakhstan. The former Soviet republic is the site of the Baikonur Cosmodrome, where Russia launches its manned missions.

Dozens of Russian and French technicians were there for the landing. The three felt fine afterwards, the Interfax news agency reported.

Dr. Deshayes, a 39-year-old rheumatologist and expert in neuroscience, spent two weeks aboard the Russian space station studying the effects of weightlessness on the human body.

France's National Space Agency paid Russia \$13.7 million for Dr. Deshayes's journey, Interfax said. Her cosmonauts spent 193 days in orbit, conducting more than 100 ex-

periments and several spacewalks.

Two Russian cosmonauts and an American astronaut, Shannon Lucid, remain aboard the Mir. Ms. Lucid is scheduled to return later this month. (AP)

## Female Legislators to Gather

STOCKHOLM — Female parliamentary speakers will meet later this month to discuss ways of increasing the number of women in elected bodies around the world, the Swedish Parliament said Monday.

Only 14 women lead the 180 parliaments of the world. Of these, seven — from Croatia, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Jamaica, Norway and South Africa — have already replied favorably to the invitation issued by the speaker of the Swedish Parliament, Birgitta Dahl, to meet from Sept. 15 to 17.

With only four of the 124 single-chamber parliaments in the world — Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden — are more than 30 percent made up of elected members, guests will discuss strategy to increase the number of women.

Of the 239 single or bicameral parliaments, 146 have less than 10 percent women, according to statistics issued by the Swedish Parliament, which holds the world record by being 43 percent female. The speakers will be guests of honor at the opening session of the Swedish Parliament on Sept. 17. (AFP)

## Carnaby Street Goes on the Block

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Carnaby Street, which came to personify London fashion in the "Swinging 60s," is up for sale, it was reported Monday.

The Dutch group Wereldhave, which owns the 1.2 hectare (3-acre) pedestrian walk, is hoping for a price of £70 million (\$108 million) for the land and 93 buildings, including boutiques and studios, which pay a total of £5.8 million rent a year.

Carnaby Street was the birthplace of the miniskirt and the Mao jacket. Although no longer on the cutting edge of fashion, it still draws 10 million nostalgic tourists each year.

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Confused  
5 Lake in Africa  
9 Delist  
14 Carpet cutter's calculation  
15 Prefix with dynamic

## 16 Solo

- 17 "The Gift of the Magi"  
18 Soft cheese  
19 Distinctive glows  
20 Where a student may solve a problem

## 21 "What I Am"

- singer Bickel  
24 Actor Lukas of "Witness"  
25 "Fat" Cosby character  
27 Using the VCR  
30 Marconi's field  
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## 30 Marconi's field

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## 55 God of war





## INTERNATIONAL

# Bosnian Chief Invokes Islam on the Stump

## Izetbegovic Aims Angry Words at Serbs

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

GREBAK, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Campaign rallies by President Alija Izetbegovic are not designed to alleviate the fears of those who believe he wants to set up a Muslim state.

Before a rally at this remote mountain pass about 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Sarajevo, a crowd of about 10,000 people was treated to listening religious music filled with Koranic verses. The event opened with prayers by an imam.

The white-clad soldiers of the Bosnian Army's 7th Brigade, many wearing green headbands with Koranic slogans that signaled their readiness to die for their faith, chanted "God is Great," drowning out the speeches.

And Mr. Izetbegovic himself issued a call to arms filled with promises never to forget the "martyrs" who died here or to forgive "the criminals who tried to wipe our country off the map."

"This is not peace, but the absence of war. When the Serbs signed the Dayton agreement they were required to let our people go home, and if they do not abide by this agreement I will make sure that their Republic of Srpska is abolished," he said, referring to the republic declared by the Bosnian Serbs in the parts of the country under their control.

When Bosnia's 2.9 million eligible voters go to the polls on Sept. 14 — in an election intended by the Dayton accord to create a unified country after more than three years of ethnic warfare — the numbers seem to indicate that Mr. Izetbegovic will become the new federal Bosnia's first president.

On the ballot will be candidates for a federal Parliament with Serb, Muslim and Croat deputies; for regional Serb and Muslim-Croat Parliaments; and for a three-person presidency with one member drawn from each ethnic group. Of those three members, the one with the most votes will be president.

American officials argue that the joint presidency will overcome the country's ethnic divisions. But many fear that the new government could disintegrate at its inception.

They argue that its distribution of duties and power is undefined. And they say that the Muslim-Croat federation, which in theory currently governs about half of Bosnia, but whose factions' leaders barely communicate, is a portent of things to come when leaders of all three groups try to work together.

"I don't see how these joint institutions will be physically constituted or installed," said a senior UN official.

"The whole thing is schizophrenic and absurd, like everything else here. The Serbs say they want their own independent state, and on the other hand they are supposed to be part of this unified state. After the elections there will be a huge temptation on the part of the Serbs to secede, especially with their newly acquired legitimacy. This could lead to a lot of unexpected events, such as the Muslims going after them."

Mr. Izetbegovic's governing party of Democratic Action has exhibited little tolerance toward dissenters. Bosnia's former prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, says that the party has threatened, harassed and beaten his supporters, making it impossible for him to compete. A few weeks ago, Mr. Silajdzic was assaulted



A Sarajevo street cleaner removing election posters Monday that were torn down by rival candidates' backers.

by a mob of Democratic Action supporters who he believes "wanted to kill me."

When asked if he thought the attacks were sanctioned by Mr. Izetbegovic, for whom he once worked, Mr. Silajdzic

passed. "These attacks are known to him," he said, choosing his words carefully. "These are his party members who are carrying these attacks out."

Critics say Mr. Izetbegovic's Serbian and Croatian opponents can expect even less cordial treatment.

The president told his supporters that

he would demand that all Serbs and Croats in the new federal government swear allegiance to the Bosnian constitution. He promised to send soldiers from the Muslim-dominated army to take control of external borders.

And he vowed repeatedly to abolish the Bosnian Serb-declared Republic of Srpska, unless Muslims are allowed to return to the homes they were expelled from during the war, something the Serbs have not allowed.

Those demands alone, Western diplomats say, could scuttle the joint federal institutions, especially given the

hostility between Muslim and ethnic Serb and Croat leaders.

"The idea of the joint presidency was not thought out particularly well," said a European diplomat. "And we are having a series of meetings now to try and determine how it will actually function."

Perhaps the most telling detail of the campaign rally on Saturday was the presence of the Iranian ambassador and his Bosnian and Iranian bodyguards, who sat in the shadow of the huge birchwood platform, mounted with two stacks of powerful speakers, from which the president addressed the crowd.

As the only foreign diplomat in attendance, indeed the only foreigner traveling in the president's heavily guarded motorcade of bulky four-wheel drive Jeeps, he lent a silent Islamic imprimatur to the event, one that many American and European supporters of the Bosnian government are trying hard to ignore or dismiss.

"If you read President Izetbegovic's writings, as I have, there is no doubt that he is an Islamic fundamentalist," said a senior Western diplomat with long experience in the region. "He is a very nice fundamentalist, but he is still a fundamentalist. This has not changed. His goal is to establish a Muslim state in Bosnia, and the Serbs and the Croats understand this better than the rest of us."

# Netanyahu Assails Egypt For Threat To Summit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu lashed out Monday against renewed Egyptian threats to cancel a coming regional economic summit meeting if Israel did not meet its peace commitments with the Palestinians.

Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Mohammed Bassiouny, warned Monday that the meeting would be canceled unless Israel carried out its delayed withdrawal from Hebron and put other aspects of the Israeli-Palestinian peace agreements into effect "within three weeks."

"The Egyptian pronouncement constitutes an unfortunate threat that can only exacerbate tensions in the region," Mr. Netanyahu responded in a statement issued by his office soon after Mr. Bassiouny spoke to journalists in Tel Aviv.

"The Egyptians need this conference more than we do," a member of the prime minister's staff said. The third annual Middle East and North Africa economic conference is set for Nov. 12 to 14 in Cairo.

Officials said Mr. Netanyahu was growing increasingly angry over attempts by the Arabs to pressure him, with threats of retaliation, into meeting commitments with the Palestinian.

Yasser Arafat and other Palestinian leaders have made several references in recent days to the dangers of an upheaval in the Palestinian territories if Mr. Netanyahu did not break the deadlock in the peace process.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa, first linked the holding of the Cairo meeting to a Hebron pullout during a visit on Sunday to Alexandria by the Israeli foreign minister, David Levy. But he set no deadline for Israeli compliance.

The Hebron issue was cited Monday as the main stumbling block in intensive Israeli-Palestinian efforts to arrange a first meeting between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Netanyahu.

"The two leaders will not meet today because negotiators are still engaged in talks to prepare for the meeting," said Mr. Arafat's chief negotiator, Abu Mazen. "There will be another meeting tonight to try to finalize a joint document."

Earlier, a source had said that Mr. Arafat and Mr. Netanyahu could meet on Monday if talks in Tel Aviv between PLO and Israeli negotiators were successful. (AFP, Reuters)

# Truck Spills Acid, Injuring 15 in Italy

Reuters

ROME — Fifteen Italians were injured when a tanker truck carrying waste sulfuric acid spilled its load near a popular beach resort early Monday, the police said.

Most of the injured people, two of whom suffered severe burns, were on vacation at a seaside housing complex which was flooded by 22.7 tons of acid. The accident occurred near the town of Sperlonga, midway between Rome and Naples.

However, the daily said, most justices

# Madrid Said to Weigh Indictment of Ex-Leader

The Associated Press

MADRID — The Supreme Court is considering indicting former Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez as part of its widened inquiry into government death squads that are accused of killing Basque separatists, a newspaper reported Monday.

The court, which is expected to announce a decision on Thursday, is also considering whether to call Mr. Gonzalez as a witness in the case, the newspaper El Pais reported.

However, the daily said, most justices

are leaning against either indicting or summoning Mr. Gonzalez, who was prime minister from 1982 until his Socialist Party lost elections last March to the center-right Popular Party.

Court officials were not immediately available for comment, a court employee said.

A Supreme Court judge announced last spring that the court's initial investigation did not turn up sufficient evidence to implicate Mr. Gonzalez in the activities of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups, which killed Basque

separatists and others between 1983 and 1987 in France.

But as more details have emerged about senior security officials' roles in the death squads, the court has decided to reconsider calling or indicting Mr. Gonzalez, El Pais said.

The court has indicted a former defense minister and a former state security chief. Their trials are pending.

The scandal, along with others that emerged under the Socialists, was a factor in their narrow loss in the March 3 elections.

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Responses to Saddam

Whatever else Saddam Hussein may be up to in northern Iraq, he is probing to see if the United States and its allies are still prepared to enforce the tight limits they imposed on Iraqi military activity following the Gulf war. Washington needs to respond firmly. President Bill Clinton was right to move military forces to a higher readiness, but the first response should be economic, aimed at halting the plan to allow limited Iraqi oil sales.

On Saturday, Baghdad sent more than 30,000 troops, backed by armored columns, against Kurdish positions north of the 36th parallel. This is the first time Iraq has sent significant ground forces into the Kurdish safe-haven area carved out by American and other Western military forces in early 1991. Iraqi forces were apparently invited in by one of the two Kurdish parties fighting for supremacy in the region. They can expect strong American warnings to stay out. Baghdad may be counting on the pro-Iraqi sympathies of Turkey's new Islamic government and the approach of the U.S. elections to complicate any American military response.

The Iraqi action is a clear challenge to the United Nations. The safe haven was established under a 1991 Security Council resolution, still in effect, that demands that Iraq cease all repression of its Kurdish citizens. The focus of international efforts in recent years has been to prevent Iraqi aircraft from attacking the Kurds. To that end, the United States and its allies have enforced a no-flight zone above the 36th parallel since 1991. But the resolution applies equally to ground attacks on the Kurds, although the United States has never explicitly barred them, and does not exclude responding to such attacks with appropriate military means.

America's main goals with regard to Iraq remain what they have been all along — to deter a regime that has shown its contempt for international law and opinion from further acts of

external aggression, and to keep Saddam Hussein from rebuilding and rearming his military forces in ways that threaten international peace.

The Bush administration only reluctantly took on the added goal of protecting Iraqi Kurds after millions of terrified Kurdish refugees entered Turkey and Iran, both of which have large Kurdish populations. But so long as Saddam Hussein insists on blatantly defying the Security Council resolution and the safe haven, he must be answered.

The first response should be suspension of the new UN plan intended to allow limited Iraqi oil sales to pay for humanitarian needs. Saddam cannot expect even a limited lifting of the oil embargo while he is engaged in aggressive military operations. The Security Council, which last month approved the sale of roughly \$2 billion worth of Iraqi oil over the next six months, should immediately confirm Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali's decision on Sunday to suspend work on the plan.

Prudently, the Clinton administration has begun preparations on a variety of fronts, including urgent consultations with allied governments and the repositioning of American forces, including the aircraft carrier Enterprise.

Baghdad is playing a provocative game in crossing a military line that it has largely respected for the past five years. Washington should make clear that it is ready to respond forcefully, if needed. At that point, a minimally responsible Iraqi leader would back off, in order to spare the Iraqi people unnecessary further suffering. Regrettably, Saddam has failed that minimal test of responsibility in the past, and may do so again.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Privacy on the Net

How public is the Internet? The answer in America so far is "very" — a good deal more so than ordinary speech, publication or broadcast, because anything you ever said can be instantly archived and retrieved at the touch of a button. But a lot of people find that problematic, especially those who see the Internet not just as a souped-up version of the public square but as a global commercial system.

Commerce depends on a certain amount of privacy, whether for credit card numbers and bank balances or for less sensitive but highly valuable information, such as name and address lists. These are now being bought, swapped and distributed with gusto on the Internet, producing tides of electronic junk mail that rival those even in the real world. The owner of a private web site in Oregon recently used sunshine laws to obtain and post the state Department of Motor Vehicles database of license numbers and their holders. A reporter for a television station was able to order an address list of 5,000 families with elementary school children from a commercial provider despite using an alias the highly publicized name of a convicted child murderer.

Can there be privacy rights in cyberspace — or, more precisely, rights to control the movement of data about oneself? And can governments, or anybody, have a prayer of enforcing them? Some Internet users say the only reliable form of commercial self-protection is widespread use of unbreakable cryptography. But interest is growing in doing something more, and it is likely to be quickened by Congress's return.

What data privacy rights exist are scattershot and easily misunderstood. A 1986 amendment to the wiretapping law keeps the government from reading private e-mail without a warrant;

on the other hand, courts have supported employers' right to read private e-mail sent by employees on their system. A California-based group called Cyberspace Professionals for Social Responsibility (CPSR) last month issued a set of suggested "electronic privacy principles" for employers, service providers, mailing list operators and managers and owners of large databases (we note here that The Washington Post Company falls into several of these categories). Employers, the CPSR says, should set clear policies and inform employees of any surveillance. Service providers and managers should seek customer permission before passing their names or other data on to third parties.

Whether such forms of persuasion will be more effective in curbing cyberspace junk mail (known as "spam") than they have been in controlling ordinary junk mailing lists isn't clear. Different types of data, too, may properly call for different levels of scrutiny on privacy grounds: names and addresses are one thing, medical data quite another. (When Congress returns, it will take up a bill by Representative Bob Franks, Republican of New Jersey, to prohibit the unauthorized sale to a third party of data about children.)

International influences such as the stringent privacy rules adopted by the European Union may slow the growth of some types of Internet commerce. For now, though, the proprietors of sensitive personal databases have the main responsibility to protect their clients, whether the data collector is a government agency or, say, a hospital. The hardest part, for anyone who tries to regulate, will be to strike the right balance between that protection and the public's right to see public data.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

## Fantasizing About China

Bill Clinton is not the first prominent American to go whoring after China. The sad truth is that when it comes to China, top business and political figures see only one thing: a seemingly bottomless market for their wares.

Despite all the rose-colored rhetoric about supposed fortunes to be made and jobs to be created, America runs its largest trade deficit with China. Should the terms of trade ever be likely to turn

in favor of the United States, you can be sure that at that moment China will find a pretext for taking its business elsewhere. A fantasy that still has not borne fruit after more than 200 years probably never will.

It should be obvious that the current government of China is utterly ruthless, deceitful, corrupt and vicious. It will promise almost anything, but we believe its words only at our peril.

—Frank Kofsky, commenting in the San Francisco Examiner.

## An Opportunity to Smash Iraq's War Machine

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Iraq's savage attack into Kurdistan writes a new chapter of infamy and bloodshed in the Kurds' tragic history. But it does much more. Saddam Hussein's offensive in Kurdistan directly challenges America's ability and willingness to defend stability in the Gulf region.

The initial hesitant responses of the Clinton administration and congressional leaders have deliberately minimized the strategic stakes involved.

The fighting has been portrayed as a messy factional dispute among the Kurds. It is that. But it is also a golden opportunity for Saddam to split and bury the Iraqi political opposition for good, to frighten other Arab rulers into coming to terms with him, and — as he has repeatedly vowed — to show the United States to be a paper tiger unable to fulfill its moral, political and military responsibilities in the Middle East.

To avoid these damaging outcomes, the Clinton administration must promptly retaliate against Saddam. Militarily, that means a vigorous air campaign targeting military installations in Baghdad and the divisions that moved into Kurdistan on Aug. 31.

Diplomatically, the administration should block indefinitely the food-for-oil deal that the United Nations negotiated with Iraq last spring. The temporary UN suspension announced on Sunday is not enough.

These steps serve American interests. They weaken Saddam and strengthen flagging U.S. credibility in Iraq.

American military actions should not be aimed at affecting the Kurdish conflict that opened the way for Saddam's intervention. The responsibility for this new disaster lies primarily with the Kurds themselves. Historic internal rivalries and vulnerabilities have again drawn the whirlwind on them.

Mountain tribesmen who inhabit northern Iraq and adjacent areas of Turkey, Iran and Syria, the Kurds have been betrayed throughout their grim history by putative friends and allies. The Shah of Iran and Henry Kissinger sold them out to Saddam in 1975 by withdrawing military support from the legendary Kurdish leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani. George Bush let them down when they rose against Saddam in 1991.

I came to know Mr. Barzani well in that earlier struggle two decades ago. I can feel him turning in his grave. This time the agent of Kurdish betrayal is his son, Massoud, who called on Saddam's army to help him wrest control of the Kurdish capital of Arbil from the rival forces of Jalal Talabani.

"Mr. Barzani has decided Saddam will survive, that the United States will not oust him, and he has to deal with

him," Mr. Talabani told me by satellite telephone from northern Iraq as he prepared for an expected Iraqi assault on his headquarters.

Saddam's offensive is aimed at the Arab rulers who joined the United States in ousting him from Kuwait in 1991 and in pursuing peace with Israel. He wants to show them that he is again a force to be reckoned with, thanks to the vacuum that the Clinton administration has allowed to develop in the Gulf.

The U.S. plan for an Arab deterrent force built around the Gulf Cooperation Council has failed abysmally. Terrorist bombs have forced redeployment of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia. Turkey and France, members of the international force that provides security for the safe haven of Kurdistan, have leaders more friendly to Saddam than were their predecessors.

Worse, the United States has fed Saddam's appetite for this summer adventure by being halfhearted and sporadic in efforts to topple the Iraqi dictator. The CIA put its main effort behind an Anuman-based group that Saddam easily penetrated. The White House failed to provide the backing for a State Department effort to bring the Kurds together in a united opposition front.

Throughout the spring and summer, Saddam repeatedly defied United Nations arms inspectors and got away with it. Washington did not draw at-

tention to these Iraqi refusals to live up to the terms of the cease-fire that Saddam accepted in 1991.

The administration's professions of surprise over Saddam's rising from the grave ring hollow. In May, U.S. officials were warned by Iraqi opposition leaders that things would "go haywire in Kurdistan" if there were not forceful U.S. attention to the problem.

Even now, the best that can be said for Bill Clinton's response since the aggression on Kurdistan is that it has been slow and unconvincing.

Responding to Saddam is not about the U.S. presidential election, or about the Kurds' political problems, or about the exaggerated reports of a Talabani alliance with Iran. It is about who will exercise power in the Gulf, and about the perception of America's resolve in that region. Once again Washington is learning that Saddam repays caution and defiance in an adversary with bold defiance and risk-taking.

The United Nations says he has secretly stockpiled Scud missiles, and he is believed to have hidden away chemical warheads as well. Instead of allowing Saddam to turn the Kurdish troubles into a golden opportunity for political resurrection, Mr. Clinton should make this his golden opportunity to destroy a significant part of Iraq's still dangerous war machine.

The Washington Post

## Cyprus: Time to Head Off War and Finally Solve the Problem

By John K. Cooley

NICOSIA — The Eastern Mediterranean could be drifting toward avoidable Greek-Turkish war.

The concentrated attention of NATO members Greece, Turkey, Britain and the United States, and also Russia, as the historic ally of Orthodox Christian Greece, is needed soon for two main reasons. First, to prevent a war, and second, to prepare this island's majority (78 percent) Greek Cypriots of the south and the now dwindling Turkish Cypriot minority in the north for membership in the European Union. Talks on membership are expected to begin next year.

Some 35,000 mainland Turkish troops occupy the north. Upward of 80,000 mainland Turkish settlers enjoy the homes, farms, other property and jobs taken from the 200,000 Greek Cypriots driven south in 1974. Several thousand Turkish Cypriots had to abandon property in the south in 1974.

There is no doubt that both sides applied "ethnic cleansing," especially during communal riots a few years after independence from Britain in 1960. From 1974 on, the Turks applied it heavily. Today only two remain out of hundreds of pre-invasion mixed villages, where members of the two communities shared café and family life.

After 1974, the Greek Cypriots efficiently used modest American aid to recover. The south now prospers. In contrast, the north has grown poorer. There is a steady drain of brains and capital outward, mainly to Britain.

Two "sovereign" British military bases, 257 square kilometers in all, remained here after the rest of Cyprus became independent in 1960. If you commit a murder or just get a speeding ticket inside the base areas, you will be arrested by a British police constable and tried before a British judge.

Crimes (including murder of a Danish woman tourist guide by three British soldiers) committed by a very few of more than 5,000 British servicemen contribute to slowly growing anti-British sentiment. President Glavkos Clerides, an RAF pilot in World War II, discourages this. He knows that Cyprus needs British support to join the EU.

Last month, two related young Greek Cypriot men, during a long-planned but haphazard effort by thousands of motorists from Greek Cyprus and Western Europe to cross the barbed wire and buffer zone dividing the island and ride

into the north to protest Turkish occupation, were beaten and shot to death, respectively, by Turks.

Cynical expatriates here, who believed that the Greek Cypriots' prosperity had made them indifferent to what some still call their "holocaust" of 1974, were stunned by the shock waves of emotion that swept the south.

Greek Prime Minister Costas Karamanlis flew in from Athens to commiserate with the Greek Cypriots and strengthen their resolve. Turkish Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller spoke at an aggressive rally in the Turkish sector of divided Nicosia. Mr. Simitsis, in a first for any Greek prime minister, pledged that Greece would, unlike in 1974, go to war with Turkey if there were a new Turkish military advance in Cyprus.

There is a course of action that could halt the drift toward conflict over Cyprus. It might also open paths toward settlement of disputed Aegean Sea matters between Greece and Turkey.

Greece, Turkey and Britain, all NATO allies, were the guarantors of the treaties governing Cypriot independence. The 1960 constitution failed, due to unwise political and ethnic arrangements. The United States, Russia and possibly other permanent UN Security

Council members should join the three guarantor powers at a high-pressure Dayton-type conference. It would review and make needed changes in the 1960 arrangements.

Both ethnic communities need ironclad guarantees of their rights. A bicameral Parliament and a return to the 1974 tradition of a Greek Cypriot president and a Turkish Cypriot vice president could legislate and govern.

The island's present huge military buildup should be rolled down. This means withdrawal of the 35,000 Turkish mainland troops and some of the token Greek mainland forces, and a halt to big arms purchases by both sides.

Positive spin-offs of a successful Cyprus conference, perhaps under the watchful eye of a tough international figure like Bosnia's American peacemaker, Richard Holbrooke, might do much to calm turbulent Eastern Mediterranean passions and steer this region into a more peaceful 21st century.

The writer, an ABC News correspondent and author based in Cyprus since 1991, first visited the island during the Greek-Turkish crisis of 1967. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## America: Today's Democratic Party Lacks Ideas and Talent

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — To the churlish who say that Bill Clinton's acceptance speech was too long (66 minutes, by my clock), I say nonsense. In a feat of compression, he exhaustively itemized what remains of the Democratic agenda and suggested why, a lead of nearly 20 points notwithstanding, Bob Dole is not quite out of this race yet.

Mr. Clinton's idea of vision, we learn once again, is his own image in the mirror.

A speech that is about everything is, in the end, about nothing — and Mr. Clinton's speech was numbingly specific and endlessly repetitive.

He did manage to get into one speech all that ails the Democratic Party and, by both association and implication, its standard bearer.

The party lacks a single, grand idea, a unifying theme, and has managed over time to change places with the Republicans. Now it is the Democratic Party whose battle cry amounts to little more than "Not so fast!"

It is hardly a call to arms. Not so fast on deregulation. Not so fast on dismantling Washington. Not so fast on turning things over to the states. Not so fast on tax cuts and not so

fast on ending affirmative action — mend it, don't end it, in the stirring words of the president himself. It is a rear guard action, a slow and inexorable retreat from the New Deal and the Great Society.

This, of course, was the role once played by the Republican Party. It was the Republicans who were always yelling "Slow Down!" Not so fast on increasing government programs, on extending them, on enriching them. It was they who, as late as the first Eisenhower administration, still longed to dismantle Social Se-

curity, linking it with socialism, communism, atheism and fluoridation of drinking water to allegedly addle the mind.

It is not surprising, then, that the Republican Party has a deep bench while the Democrats can hardly field a team. The best speakers at the Democratic convention — Mario Cuomo, Jesse Jackson and Ted Kennedy — are no longer presidential contenders. They are brought out merely to do their golden-oldies numbers and to show children that, once, there really was a Democratic Party. Beyond Bill Clinton there is only Al Gore — or, God forbid, Evan Bayh, the soporific from Indiana.

Mr. Clinton's speech proves that even a great campaigner has to have something to say: something big, something grand — a tent pole in the center from which all other programs can be draped.

With Mr. Dole it is his 15 percent tax cut, a preposterous program but one that rolls off the tongue. It, and the addition of Jack Kemp to the ticket, will focus the campaign on that one issue. From it flows all others, including the usual hostility to a government that is always too big, no matter how much it is shrunk, and always favors someone other than you or me.

Mr. Clinton has no such tent pole. The best he can do is create one out of Gingrichophobia — what would happen to the old, the young and the little creatures of the forest if a Republican-controlled Congress had its way. Partisan hyperbole aside, all reasonable people must tremble at such a prospect.

Given Mr. Dole's weakness as a campaigner and Mr. Clinton's raw skill, there is little reason to doubt the conventional wisdom: In January, it will be President Clinton once again.

The irony is that the Republican Party, brimming with ideological fervor and stocked with attractive candidates, is nevertheless being led by a man who is none of those things.

As for the Democrats, out of ideas and short on talent, they nonetheless have a triple-crown campaigner as the head of the ticket. Everything is upside down and, by the time things are righted it may be too late for the Republicans.

In the meantime, Mr. Clinton's themeless speech tells us that he still lacks the discipline to choose, to succinctly say what he believes and precisely why. He is a victim both of his ideologically muddled times and of his own insistence that no thought be excluded and all be given equal time.

The Washington Post

## Let's Have Debates Without Perot

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — American voters are entitled to see candidates with a "realistic" chance of being their next president face off in a series of television debates. But the Clinton campaign is eager to include sure-loser Ross Perot.

Clinton staff chief Leon Panetta, trying to build up Mr. Perot's small percentage and siphon off the fed-up-with-Clinton vote, said on Sunday that he "hoped and expected" Mr. Perot to be in the debates.

From his new seat in the Morris chair, he knows that a three-man show would reduce the front-runner's risk of major Dole gains in a direct confrontation. The White House strategy: Play it safe, sit on the lead.

Unfortunately for Bob Dole, his people are hemming and hawing. Do they want Mr. Perot as a show-stopping buffer against the vaunted Clinton debating skills? No, but they fear that they might alienate protest voters by vigorously standing up for the two-party system.

Who will decide whether Mr. Clinton will get his wish to play the debate safe by bringing in Mr. Perot to attack Mr. Dole's tax-cut plan? A committee of five academics chaired by Richard Neustadt of Harvard will make its recommendation next week to the bipartisan, 10-person Commission on Presidential Debates, headed by former party chairman Paul Kirk of the Democrats and Frank Fahrenkopf of the Republicans. The commission (which wants three 90-minute debates plus one vice presiden-

tial, single moderator each, varied formats) has published its criteria for eligibility.

Its central, overriding, repeated criterion for participation in the debates: "the realistic chance of being elected."

One is evidence of national organization. Mr. Perot has that, as does the 50-state Libertarian Party, with the Green Party staring Ralph Nader getting there. And Mr. Perot, thanks to his heavy personal spending in 1992 that bought his way into the debates then, is getting \$30 million in taxpayer funds to spend this year. (No wonder five out of six taxpayers now refuse to check off the box on their returns that subsidizes politicians.)

Another criterion is indicators of national political enthusiasm. Do major polls show Mr. Perot with a realistic chance of winning? No. Polls at this stage swing wildly, but no indicator shows him in a tight race for second place. More important, the "turnout" in his fishy mail "primary" was less than 4 percent of those eligible.

The third criterion is signs of national newsworthiness and competitiveness. The commission says this is determined by media editors and reporters, unemployed political consultants, talking heads at think tanks and "published views of prominent political commentators."

O.K., colleagues in the elite corps, everybody into the pool! Here is my view: Ross Perot has

no realistic chance of being elected president in 1996.

I know of no one solitary "prominent political commentator" willing to climb out on a limb to predict that this tax-funded billionaire, now limited to spending only half of what he spent in 1992, will be the next occupant of the Oval Office. Some of us like to be contrarian, but few drive over the brink.

If the issue were to be decided by "Give the little debates a little pizzazz," or "The debates themselves would give Perot a realistic chance," or "This is the only way we can get Clinton to agree to debate" — then the academic panel and the commission would have cause to include a wild card.

But if "realistic chance of winning" is the operative standard of judgment of who is to debate, as the commission's charter says it is, then the candidates facing each other will be Bill Clinton and Bob Dole. No sidishow. No distraction.

We are not putting on a show; we are putting in place a president. If Mr. Perot, on his taxpayer-financed ego trip, wants to spend \$30 million staging television debates with Libertarian Harry Browne or the Green Party's Mr. Nader or any of the other 200 national candidates — fine. The billionaire gets a free ride with public money this year, but he rates no free air time on top of that.

If Mr. Clinton's handlers are so certain that he can demolish Mr. Dole, why do they insist on a third man in the ring?

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1896: Man Beheaded

LONDON — One of the most revolting murders recorded in the criminal annals of this country was perpetrated yesterday [Sept. 2] morning at Fenchurch, a village in Essex. The victim was named Cockerill, and the murderer was his employer, Samuel Collis, a well-known Essex farmer. Collis brutally attacked his sister, who escaped into the house. He fired his rifle at Cockerill, who had come to the assistance of the woman, and beat him with the butt end of his rifle. Having thus rendered his victim powerless, Collis then with a large knife deliberately severed Cockerill's head from his body.

## 1921: Odd Folkway

BERLIN — Folk of medieval traditions such as the people of the village of Delligen, in Brunswick, have a primitive

way of dealing with profiteers. A gallows has been set up in front of the church, under which are made to stand profiteers who have been found out in their illicit dealings. After confessing their misdeeds, they have, while waving a red flag, to make a solemn promise to reform lest worse things should befall them.

## 1946: Japanese Bill

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] The Japanese Cabinet's Provisional Legislation Investigation Council has produced the draft of a new bill designed to revise a section of the present Civil Code dealing with the family system along the lines suggested by the new Constitution. The new bill is certainly due for intensive discussion and bitter opposition, for it strikes at the very heart of Japanese life, which is based on Confucianism.

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## OPINION/LETTERS

Devaluing Hard, Physical Work  
Has Costly Moral Consequences

By Victor Davis Hanson

SELMA, California — My family, the owner of a small farm, shipped a 28-pound box of Castleman plums to the East Coast last week.

We received \$7 for that box, but it will probably be sold retail for somewhere between \$50 and \$70.

We grew the fruit, packed it, loaded it on a pallet and trucked it to a cold storage plant. In return, my family earned about what it did 20 years ago. The men who picked the plums made no more than they did 15 years ago. But somewhere from here to the coast, these plums — sold to the broker, resold to the distributor, resold to the store and resold to the consumer — became precious gold that enriched all except those who grew and harvested them.

I, like every small family farmer in America now, could give similar examples of prices that do not even cover the cost of production for raisins, nectarines and pears.

Small family farmers as a class are, of course, blinkered complainers, and they are always critical of the returns they receive. But for once we should listen to these touched Cassandras who wall about the loss of American values and the shrinking recompense given for hard, physical work.

They are warning Americans of a growing national malady: the widening economic chasm between those who make and those who sell and between the power of muscle and the power of talk.

In the past 20 years the traditional disadvantages of producers have radically multiplied for the growers of food, and for a host of others in this country, whom I will call creators — the person on the assembly line, the carpenter repairing a house or a bulldozer operator grading a road.

The real compensation that our society pays for life's essentials — food and clothing — is steadily eroding, and we Americans are now beginning to pay the cultural and social costs. Our country is experiencing an increase in crime, hopelessness, political extremism and loss of faith.

But our political leaders and economists reassure us that diminution in the value of wage labor is but an inevitable consequence of globalization, free trade and the rise of an information society.

Yet the decline should not be inevitable, or at least not entirely. Rather, compensation for the men and women who do physical work is a test of our country's morality and of our character and, finally, of our national interest.

We have become two societies, one of arms and backs,

one of suits and laptops. College, we have been told for two decades, is mandatory for our youth, not because we want knowledgeable, literate or ethical citizens, but because we don't want our children to fall into the social and economic void of the wage laborer, where the life of affluence, mobility, leisure and choice is not found.

We send our children to computer camps so that they may learn how to gain access to information instantaneously, but most of us would never give our children a shovel and gloves and send them to dig weeds for a month so that they develop a sense of what it is to get dirty and tired for someone else.

Congress, after much vitriolic debate, passed a slight raise in the minimum wage. And President Bill Clinton signed the bill a few weeks ago. But the difference between \$4.25 an hour and \$5.15 an hour does not come close to addressing the growing cultural as well as income gap.

We are apparently reluctant to pay the man on his knees, who trowels cement and provides safety, comfort and beauty through his sidewalks, a thousandth of what we so generously give to the man who dines aloft in fine restaurants, packaging a merger.

Without a debate, we have decided that the men and women who hoe, stoop and build are not of the same worth as those who do not. Democrat and Republican alike, we want others to cut our lawn, feed our kids, tend to the diapers of our parents and children, clean our toilets and shoot our enemies. But we want them to do it for a price that allows us to live in a world that is not and will never be theirs.

History should warn us of the peril of this course. Too often civilizations are characterized by two classes, bureaucracies and palaces ruling over a huge number of serfs. The Mycenaeans, the palatial bureaucracies of Egypt and the Hittites, the Mayans and Aztecs all should teach us the perils of creating cadres of clerks who advertise, sell, negotiate, legitimize, sue, administer and regulate over a vast underclass who feed, clothe, house and protect them.

Such societies, it is true, were remarkable for their organization of labor and capital. They left behind impressive monuments and tombs for their elite. Affluence and leisure abounded for a few. But their legacy is not, and has never been, consensual government, freedom and the literary and cultural achievements that accrue from egalitarian societies.

Small family farmers are

not seeking \$40 for that box of plums, not even \$20. But \$10 or \$15 would make all the difference between salvation and ruin for some family farmers and the forgotten world of hard-working pickers, mechanics, builders and drivers.

But renegotiating a fairer deal with the middlemen will never come about without the proper respect for the muscle that truly drives this country. Labor Day should remind all of us in this information age that before we can network, counsel, conference or advertise, we must still first eat, sleep, clean and find shelter.

Of each dollar we spend, a little less should go to the man on the phone who closes the deal, and a little bit more to the man on the ladder.

The writer, a fifth-generation farmer and a professor of classics at California State University, Fresno, is the author of "Fields Without Dreams: Defending the Agrarian Idea." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## The Hamptons: C'est Vrai, They Top Provence

By Peter Mayle

AMAGANSETT, New York — It was a fine hot afternoon in mid-August, and noticeably quieter than Provence.

There were no tractors clanking back and forth through the vines, no boisterous domestic arguments echoing through the valley, no gunfire from hunters getting their eye in before the start of the hunting season.

The only sounds that afternoon were the muttering of seagulls and the whisper of water coming up the bay. Nothing in any way remarkable, except that this was a summer Sunday in the Hamptons.

Where were the celebrity-crazed hordes? Where were the platoons of publicists, the Wall Street potentates on the rampage, the couples who shop for real estate by plane, the nude rollerbladers and all those other fabled Hamptons characters we read about? Where was Hollywood-sur-Mer?

Why are reports of the Hamptons so persistently concerned with wretched excess?

Mainly, I suspect, it's more amusing for commentators to ignore any taint of normality and to focus instead on other aspects of native life in the outposts strung along the South Fork of Long Island — the

elaborate cars, the strident whining of people banished to obscure restaurants to join the high cocktail circuit, the supermodel volleyball menace on the beaches, the hysteria if the arguilla runs out or if the cellular phone becomes dysfunctional.

All of this and worse takes place, I'm quite sure. It's in the papers, after all, so it must be true.

But if you compare the Hamptons, as I cannot help but do, with resorts of similar popularity in southern France, you begin to suspect that a little hyperbole might have crept into the descriptions here and there in order to add the requisite shiver of schadenfreude.

Traffic in August, for example, is no worse, and statistically less life-threatening, than traffic on the French coast.

You think the convoys from Manhattan are bad? Try the roads into St. Tropez or Antibes or Cannes. The cars are not driven. They're aimed, usually at you, in the hope that you'll give way and allow the other car to reach the beach five seconds ahead of you.

And when (or if) you get there in one piece, what do you find? A glistening carpet of humanity, lying haunch to oiled haunch — and, on most beaches, before you can insert yourself between them you will have to pay.

Hampton beaches, to a European, are luxuriously spacious. They are

**The water is cleaner, the beaches are wider and the drivers don't aim at you.**

also clean. So is the water, compared with much of the Mediterranean. If you like to huddle among the multitudes, of course, you can do so. But unless you choose to sit within 50 yards of where you've parked your car — a curious but apparently common local habit — you can always find a vacant patch of sand to call your own.

As for that other local custom — the fashionable restaurant competition (winners in the front, losers in the back) — the solution is obvious. Stay home and cook. Local seafood is superb, local produce is excellent,

decent wines are available. All you will sacrifice is the chance to see one of the celebrities that we're told swarm through the Hamptons like fleas on a dog.

Even here, my experience does not reflect popular mythology. I have never met a Hamptons celebrity. I'm pretty sure I've never seen one. (Mind you, it's hard to tell, since almost everyone on the plumber's mate to the captain of industry is dressed in the standard uniform of baseball cap and dark glasses. Even cigars are no longer an indication of eminence.)

The fault, I now realize, lies with me. I tend to avoid polo, garden parties, cocktail parties, change-your-place-after-each-course dinner parties, tented balls, gastronomic hot spots, nightclubs, rural movie premieres or stores where the great and the good go to buy their extra-virgin, cold-pressed olive oil and sprigs of rosemary. I don't have the necessary social stamina.

And besides, I can always read about it later. In peace.

The writer is an author of travel books on Provence and other subjects. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Sound Debt Relief

Regarding "A Debt Relief Plan" (Editorial, Aug. 19):

The editorial correctly stresses the need for comprehensive debt forgiveness to be allocated only to those countries that are democratizing and pursuing sound economic and social policies.

Of the African-dominated list of 20 unsustainable indebted nations identified in the World Bank's proposed debt-relief framework, only Uganda and Bolivia are pursuing genuine reform efforts that justify debt relief today.

Uganda's emphasis on financial probity, expanded auditing and the acceleration of privatization programs have helped attract unprecedented inflows of new private investment. Were this example followed by others, the world's poor would be early beneficiaries.

KARL A. ZIEGLER,  
London.

The writer is director of the Centre for Accountability and Debt Relief in London.

## A Corporate Critic

Regarding "Trenchant Reply to a Form Letter" (Opinion, July 22) by Colman McCarthy:

The response of the news media to my correspondence with T.J. Rodgers, president of Cypress Semiconductor, has certainly raised my consciousness regarding the priority of promoting agendas at the expense of the facts. Please allow me to present the facts.

Each corporate proxy and annual report received in our office is reviewed individually. Regrettably, "form" letters are necessitated by the volume of letters that must deliver the same message.

The message we convey to the chief executive and board

of those companies without diverse membership is that we believe society is best served by qualified directors of diverse background, and that we are exercising our rights as shareholders to withhold our vote when the board is homogeneous. Nothing in our letter "demands" or "reproaches."

Also, we do not share Mr. McCarthy's perception of a "stereotypical" CEO. Our dealings with many chief executives have, rather, emphasized the uniqueness of these men and women as human beings and as corporate professionals.

SISTER D. GORMLEY,  
Aston, Pennsylvania.

The writer is director of corporate social responsibility for the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia.

## Kazak Newspaper

Regarding "East European Media" (Editorial, Aug. 7):

It is true that in many places in the former East Bloc the press is bound as it was during the Communists' reign. But there are exceptions.

It may not seem modest, but I would like to name as an example the Caravan newspaper, of which I am editor in chief. Caravan is a weekly paper published in Almaty by a private company.

When it was founded five years ago, Caravan was a politically apathetic newspaper that not many people paid attention to. Today it is the newspaper read by everyone — from the common man to the president of the country.

Caravan has never avoided collisions with the authorities. Maybe that is why it is often called an opposition newspaper, although that was never our goal.

IGOR MELTYSER,  
Almaty, Kazakhstan.



## INTERNATIONAL

## Swatting Saddam: Riposte Would Be Popular but Not Without Problems

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Presidents find it politically useful to stand up to bullies. Especially in campaign season. And most especially when their opponents have distinguished war records and they have none.

So it should have come as no surprise that President Bill Clinton responded to Iraqi moves against the Kurdish-controlled city of Arbil by putting U.S. forces in the region on alert and reinforcing them.

If President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, who was permanently demonized in the West by the Gulf War, continues to press his advantage and if extensive diplomatic efforts now under way produce no satisfactory result, it should come as no surprise to see U.S. warplanes back in action against Baghdad.

Purely in terms of domestic politics, the call is a no-brainer.

But in military and diplomatic terms, Mr. Clinton's decision is much less simple. The United States can hardly bomb Arbil without inflicting heavy damage on Kurds as well as the Iraqi armored columns that captured the city, and bombing raids of any kind would risk drawing the United States more deeply into an area whose feuds and betrayals make the Balkans look benign.

Mr. Saddam is in a far more credible position than he was when he sent his army racing into Kuwait, an independent country, or even when he stormed into northern Iraq five years ago to put down a rebellion. At that time, the Kurds were more or less united; now they are split into two factions, one allied with Baghdad and the other with Baghdad's mortal enemy, Iran.

That split represents a significant failure for U.S. policy, which sought to promote Kurdish unity through sporadic mediation efforts. The position of Turkey, which has been engaged in its own conflict with Kurds, further

confuses things. Under its first prime minister from an Islamic party, Necmettin Erbakan, Turkey has already signed a \$23 billion contract to buy Iranian natural gas, and there is a possibility that it might ally itself with Iran in the squabbles between Kurdish factions in Iraq.

With Kurdish forces fighting on both sides, with and against the Iraqis, the situation becomes far more complex, which is one reason, senior U.S. officials say, that Mr. Clinton was careful to specify that "it is entirely premature to speculate on any response we might have."

An official said Sunday: "That means not today and probably not tomorrow. But it doesn't mean never. We have to do something."

The reason is that Mr. Saddam has crossed a line that the United States repeatedly told him he dare not cross. Arbil, the unofficial Kurdish capital, lies 19 kilometers (12 miles) north of the 36th parallel, inside the territory that the United States and its allies declared a Kurdish safe haven after the 1991 war.

Inevitably, the administration will contend that

the credibility of the United States is threatened.

Equally inevitably, it will be harder now for the United States to rally international support for any action it wants to take. Not only are the Kurds divided, but Mr. Saddam has apparently been careful not to send aircraft into the Arbil area in violation of the allied "no flight" zone.

But the administration will argue that by taking Arbil, Mr. Saddam has violated UN Security Council Resolution 688, demanding that the Iraqi leader respect the human rights of all Iraqi citizens, which was the main underpinning for the zone.

One of President Clinton's few potential weak spots in his bid for a second term is foreign policy, and his Republican rival, Bob Dole, was quick to seek an edge.

While acknowledging that Mr. Clinton faced "a complicated situation," Mr. Dole warned that the world might be witnessing "the resurgence of Saddam Hussein" — a phrase intended to remind people that it was a Republican president, George Bush, who swatted Mr. Saddam down the last time.

Mr. Dole, who trails the president by as many as 25 percentage points in some new opinion polls, went further.

He called on Mr. Clinton to block the limited resumption of Iraqi oil sales recently approved by the Security Council, describing it as "premature and ill-advised."

It is not clear exactly how that can be done, but the comment served to suggest that the president was soft on Iraq.

The use of air power by itself would not draw the United States any more deeply into the region. Nor would it increase the commitment of Britain or France, whose warplanes, based in southern Turkey, are also involved in patrolling the no-flight zone. The difficulty, political as well as diplomatic, would come if U.S. pilots were shot down and held by the Iraqis.

There has been no suggestion in Washington that the president is pondering the use of ground forces, although papers outlining a fairly broad range of military and diplomatic initiatives were sent to Mr. Clinton.

## IRAQ: Leader Is Threatened Again by U.S.

Continued from Page 1

Business News: "Prices are going to be much higher without Iraq." Oil traders had been expecting Iraq to ship 700,000 to 800,000 a day, which would have helped replenish abnormally low world inventories. Mr. Drollas said there were currently inventories for 60 days' demand in industrial countries, compared with 63 days a year ago.

At the United Nations, Sylvana Foa, the spokeswoman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali, said Monday that UN workers in Arbil had reported that Iraqi forces had withdrawn from the city. In their wake, fighters of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, allied with Iraq's troops, consolidated control over the city, which had previously been held by a rival Kurdish group, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

"The fact is they have left the city," Ms. Foa said. "There are no Iraqi tanks or troops left in Arbil. Where they went, we don't know."

United Nations relief officials in Arbil reported that a local hospital had seen at least 100 casualties after Iraqi troops' drive into the city on Saturday. Damage appeared relatively limited, given the size of the Iraqi force, the officials reported, but they said the city still had no electricity or water.

In a telephone interview, Gualtiero Fulcheri, the UN coordinator for humanitarian activities in Baghdad, said that the situation in and around Arbil appeared calm, but that a sizable group of Kurds had demonstrated outside a United Nations building in the city of As Sulaymaniyah, near which Iraqi troops have reportedly massed.

"The area is a bit nervous," he said.

## ■ Executions Reported in Arbil

Opponents of Saddam Hussein reported executions in the streets of Arbil and said his forces were firmly in control

with over 200 tanks ringing the city. Reuters reported from Salahuddin, Iraq, "All Iraqis have left Arbil," a UN official said by telephone from the city. "We cannot see any more tanks or vehicles or artillery. They are about five kilometers away now."

But an Iraqi Kurdish group said that Iraqi troops remained in Arbil and were carrying out mass executions of members of the rival Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

Iraqi troops "have committed mass executions in Arbil itself of PUK members: some of them have been executed in the streets," said Shazad Saib, a representative of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in Ankara.

"A few hundred have been killed," he said. "Many hundreds have been arrested." He said Kurdish Democratic Party members were guiding Iraqi troops from door to door with lists of people opposed to Mr. Saddam's government.

A spokesman of the opposition Iraqi National Congress who had been in telephone contact with a congress member in Arbil said more than 270 Iraqi tanks remained in and around the city Monday.

There was no confirmation of the reports of the reports on the situation in Arbil by the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and the Iraqi National Congress. Reuters reporters in northern Iraq were prevented by members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party from reaching the city.

Fighting between the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and the Kurdistan Democratic Party flared in mid-August despite U.S. efforts to broker a cease-fire.

A senior member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, Sami Abderrahman, said the group, under the leadership of Massoud Barzani, had looked to Mr. Saddam for support after the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan gained backing from Iran.

Iran has denied that it is giving support to the Kurdish group.



U.S. fighter jets returning to Incirlik Air Base in Turkey after patrolling over Iraq. Washington has vowed to respond to Baghdad's assault on Arbil.

## ALLIES: West Quietly Presses Clinton to Keep Retaliation Against Baghdad Limited

Continued from Page 1

ernments agreed broadly with the U.S. view that the coalition has a United Nations mandate to intervene to protect human rights in the region.

But there are severe limitations on Western room to maneuver in a messy local situation that European officials see, so far, as not seriously threatening neighboring Gulf countries.

European officials are working on the assumption that Iraqi forces are withdrawing after accomplishing their goal: helping a Kurdish leader, Massoud Barzani, eliminate rival factions and establish a firm grip on northeastern Iraq.

If Mr. Barzani emerges from the present skirmishing with strong local control thanks to Baghdad, he is likely to help prevent Kurdish sabotage of the oil pipeline running alongside the zone con-

trolled by Mr. Barzani, according to Andrew Duncan, a British specialist.

The pipeline, which will be reopened soon, will carry oil exports north to Turkey and its Mediterranean oil terminals — much of the way across Kurdish areas that have been the scene of guerrilla wars and racketeering since the end of the Gulf War in 1991.

This oil is to be sold for cash for imports of food and other humanitarian necessities under the terms of a deal brokered by the United Nations and now put on hold by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali.

Besides offering some relief to Iraq, the deal is also important to Turkey.

A resumption of pipeline revenues would start compensating Ankara for all the business it has lost during the embargo against Iraq since the Gulf War, and Turkey has called for the UN to

reinstate the oil-for-food deal immediately. Western governments are alarmed about the direction of Turkish politics under its new Islamic government, which has flirted with Tehran and seems ready to distance itself from Western diplomacy.

If Turkey withdrew permission for its bases to be used by Western warplanes operating over northern Iraq, it would undermine the credibility of the overall strategy of bottling up Baghdad's power with forces ringing Iraq.

In addition, European countries — especially France, which has a significant pro-Iraqi lobby — see the oil-for-food deal as a safe way to provide some relief for the sufferings of ordinary Iraqis under the embargo.

Another factor in Western views is disenchantment with the Kurds' inability to take advantage of the interna-

tional umbrella protecting them in northern Iraq. Instead of closing ranks to win some form of autonomy and freedom from persecution by Baghdad, Kurdish leaders have pursued their own bloody vendettas, ultimately providing an opening for Iraq to intervene on the grounds that it was responding to a call for help.

More broadly, Western officials said — privately confirming a policy that they never voice in public — that there are strategic advantages in the current tensions with Iraq, whose forces lack the bite to be a real threat to neighboring countries but still have a bark that worries the rest of the Gulf.

"Every time Saddam shows his fangs like this, he makes it that much easier for Saudi Arabia and the United States to dramatize the need for a common effort in defense against the Iraqi threat," an Arab diplomat said.

## BURMA: The Junta Appears to Be Closing Critics' Window of Freedom as Positions on Both Sides Harden

Continued from Page 1

Aung San Suu Kyi, 51, to hold regular weekend rallies at her front gate in the capital, even as it continues to arrest her supporters and attack her in the press.

But in recent months the positions of the two sides have been hardening, and foreign diplomats here say this small window of freedom that has been accorded Daw Aung San Suu Kyi may be closing.

The military government renewed attacks on the democracy movement Monday and accused members of the National League for Democracy of joining forces with dissident exiles bent on destabilizing the country, Reuters reported.

Senior military officials said at a monthly government news conference that they had recently made arrests and seized documents that proved some National League for Democracy members had been colluding with exiled "subversives" who wanted to unsettle the government.

[Colonel] Kyaw Thein, a senior military intelligence officer, said the au-

thorities would take "necessary or appropriate" measures against the movement led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, "if and when required."

Hopes for a dialogue have faded, and the struggle between the military rulers and their democratic opponents is now one of heightened confrontation.

"We are increasing the momentum of our work and they are increasing the momentum of arrests," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi told foreign reporters before her speech Saturday.

A Western diplomat who comes every week to the rallies said he found her these days to be "more tense, more stressed."

"She is under a lot of pressure," he said. "She has to keep the momentum up, but fatigue is setting in. Some of her leaders are old. Some are in prison. Some have died. She knows she will lose a waiting game; there is nothing more to wait for."

For its part, the junta continues to whittle away at her supporters with arrests and prison sentences.

Stepping up its pressure, it has begun identifying and detaining the more

demonstrative members of the crowds at her weekly rallies, said one of her chief lieutenants, U Tin Oo.

The military has already proved its stubbornness, quashing a popular uprising in 1988 with mass killings and discarding the results of a free election in 1990 when the National League for Democracy won 85 percent of the seats in Parliament.

Some people, though, like a doctor who stood under an umbrella with a tape recorder in his hand, say they come to her rallies every week.

"I have relatives in Australia and they are rich and well-educated," the doctor said. "Just because I live in Burma, we can't be rich and educated too."

The rallies have also become a tourist attraction and the crowd Saturday was sprinkled with visitors from the United States, France, Japan, Spain, Germany and Britain, along with cameramen at Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, as she laughed and gesticulated in the rain.

Around the city, though, a number of people said they did not dare to attend, including some who work for government enterprises and said they had been

ordered to stay away. But word spreads, as a chemist said, "from mouth to mouth."

"I have been to see her twice and I like her," he said.

"In Burma if you like someone you will follow them."

Nevertheless, he added, the government was succeeding in eroding her popularity with its continuing attacks in the press. "Like water dripping on a stone."

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's main weapon now seems to be the support of Western countries, particularly the United States. But any moves the West may make, like an economic boycott, have already been undercut by the support that the military government has received from its neighbors in the region.

Foreign analysts here say the government seems to have been emboldened by its induction in July as an observer member of the Association of South East Asian Nations, the regional economic and political grouping.

Speaking at the association's meeting in Jakarta in July, Burma's foreign minister, U Ohn Gyaw, stated his govern-

ment's position on human rights: "We respect the norms and the ideals of human rights. But as in any other country in Southeast Asia, we have to take into consideration our culture, our history, our ethos. What is good in other countries cannot be good in our country."

At her meeting with reporters, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi described the continuing arrests of her supporters since May, when the government detained more than 250 members of her party before a gathering at her house that marked the sixth anniversary of their aborted election victory.

Though she said all but 11 of those people had since been released, she noted that at least 61 more had been arrested since May and about 25 had been tried and sentenced to prison terms.

"We want the whole world to know that there is no rule of law in Burma," she said. "They are not interested in fair play. Their main drive is to crush the movement for democracy."

Asked what she would do if the government moved to ban her rallies, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi responded, "We would continue to hold the rallies."

## FLY: Orders at Air Show

Continued from Page 1

tinuing to be cautious about investments.

But full deregulation of the European airline industry next April and explosive growth in the Asia-Pacific region have nevertheless brightened prospects for the industry. Michael Heseltine, Britain's deputy prime minister, cited figures at the air show predicting a doubling in civil aviation traffic over the next 15 years.

Although Ron Woodward, president of Boeing Commercial Airplane Group, hailed a "remarkable recovery," he was unable to announce any customers for a projected super-jumbo jet based on the 747 and capable of carrying up to 550 passengers.

Airbus also is discussing with airlines the launching of a jumbo jet with more than 500 seats to compete in the market for large wide-bodied carriers, where Boeing has long enjoyed a monopoly with the 747.

Unveiling plans for the enlarged 747, Mr. Woodward said Boeing estimated that airlines would be willing to buy only about 470 of the giant jets, a more cautious market prediction than that of Airbus. He said Boeing would invest "over five billion" dollars on developing the enlarged 747, while he estimated that Airbus would have to spend \$12 billion to \$15 billion in developing an entirely new aircraft.

Airbus officials counter that airlines will be more likely to buy a new aircraft than invest in an update of a model that is a quarter of a century old. Boeing also said it would build a stretched version of its 757 twinjet, called the 757-300, following an order of 12 aircraft, with an option to buy 12 more, from the German charter carrier Condor Flugdienst.

The Society of British Aerospace Companies, which sponsors the Farnborough show, said this year's biennial event was one of the biggest ever, with more than 1,000 exhibitors from 60 nations.

Like medieval armies at a parley, representatives of the world's biggest aerospace companies received delegations in their own tent-like chalets, and dispatched envoys in search of alliances and orders. Over lavish lunches and fine wines, the executives discussed the deals that will affect the future of the industry.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. was the first to announce orders — \$700 million worth, including a \$345 deal for 10 new and three used MD-80s from Trans World Airlines. But it was soon upstaged by Boeing. The usual battle of the giants between Boeing and Airbus was called off this year because the floor collapsed in the conference room where the European consortium was scheduled to hold its news conference. Airbus therefore was saving its good news for Tuesday.

## PLANT: Mercedes Drives Alabama's Budget Down Rocky Road

Continued from Page 1

Partly because of taxpayer backlash over the Mercedes concessions, Mr. Folsom, a Democrat, and his wife are no longer in the governor's mansion.

Fob James Jr., a Republican opponent who during his 1994 campaign accused Mr. Folsom of giving Mercedes far too much, moved in last year and promptly called the company to renegotiate what he could.

Still, the state has been bruised, and not just financially. Its hope of capitalizing on Mercedes' prestige risks being overshadowed by its reputation for overpaying. The state's job calculations are "wishful thinking," said William Gunther, an analyst of the state's economy at the University of

Alabama. "We're all suffering from winner's curse."

Though states have used incentives to court corporations for decades, the Mercedes deal and its extraordinary costs show how the war between the states can get out of hand.

In an era of corporate downsizing, politicians are often judged by how many jobs they create in the private sector.

Companies, no longer loyal to a city or a state, find that their most valuable asset is the leverage they hold in choosing a site.

Economists argue that rich incentives often fail to yield adequate returns for a city or state, and certainly not for U.S. workers and taxpayers as a whole. Corporate welfare, they say, diverts money

better spent attracting businesses through improved infrastructure and schools.

"It is nothing but a zero-sum game," said Robert Reich, the U.S. labor secretary. "Resources are moved around; Peter is robbed by Paul." Companies that say they value schools but milk states for subsidies are being hypocritical, he said at a conference organized by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Only congressional restrictions can halt this war, Arthur J. Rolnick, the research director for the Minneapolis Fed, said in an interview. He proposes that Washington tax as income up to 100 percent of any incentives or subsidies that a company receives to move.

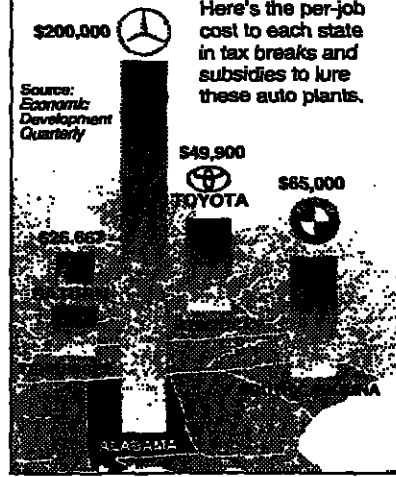
Such a law, which would infuriate business leaders and state officials, has little chance in an election year. But many lawmakers are already broaching the issue.

A recent request by Congress for an investigation of possible improprieties in states' use of federal money to lure businesses was one of the few shared causes of Senator Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York. Also, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, has sponsored a bill to end tax-free financing for stadiums.

Without such legislation, there is no reason to believe that the battles to get and keep businesses will let up soon. States' truces seldom endure.

New York City has repeatedly cut

## What's a Job Worth?



deals for corporations threatening to move out. Last year, it awarded more than \$30 million each to Morgan Stanley and to Kidder, Peabody & Co.

California and the City of Anaheim agreed to spend \$800 million on roads and other improvements, mostly to the benefit of Walt Disney Co., after Disney threatened to cancel an expansion or even move the whole Disneyland park.

Many states, upset that promised jobs fail to materialize, have passed laws allowing them to recover their incentives when companies pull back. Alabama's revised pact with Mercedes includes a claim on the plant and its machinery in case the factory never opens.

## Christian Leader Hesitates About Return to Beirut

The Associated Press

PARIS — Michel Aoun, the exiled former Lebanese prime minister and Christian army chief whose battle with Syrian forces helped level Beirut, can return to his homeland starting this week, but he is hesitating.

Mr. Aoun, who has lived in France for five years, first wants Lebanese authorities to unfreeze \$32 million in his assets and to drop court action against him.

"These decisions must be made before I return," the former army commander told the French daily Liberation in its Monday edition after his forced exile ended Aug. 28.

He declined to say what his political intentions were but added: "You can't do politics with memories; you have to take into account the existing realities, even if my objective remains identical: the re-establishment of the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon."

## Poles Find Missing Reporter

The Associated Press

WARSAW — An investigative journalist missing for six days was found alive Monday, the police said. Jerzy Slawomir Mac, 45, who specialized in reporting on drug rings, was found bruised and evidently beaten in a train station.

## DROWN: 7 Die as Tragedy Strikes Again

Continued from Page 1

old Union County resident, told The Associated Press. "It keeps taking lives."

On Oct. 25, 1994, Mrs. Smith dressed her children, drove to the lake and parked her car on the steep boat ramp. Then she stepped out, released the handbrake and let the car carry her children to their deaths.

She claimed that her sons had been kidnapped by a black man who forced her to leave the car, then drive away. In tears, she begged for their safe return, and television cameras carried that pi-





Zippered suit from Emporio Armani; military-inspired dress from Istante by Versace; jacket, car coat and pants from Bill Blass USA; car coat and plaid skirt from Jeans by Lacroix; cardigan and pants from Miu Miu by Prada

## In the ABC of Fall Fashion, the Accent's on B as in Bridge

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Building a bridge to the 21st century is not just a political ideal. It is also the essence of fall fashion.

The designers whose names have become household words over the last two decades are reinventing themselves so that dressing for the new season is supposed to be as easy as learning the alphabet.

"A" is for "accessibility" — meaning that clothes are easy to understand and to wear.

"B" is for "bridge" — a medium-priced category that has long existed in

America for career clothing but is now being given a designer spin.

And "C" is for cost-conscious consumers who are the driving force of current fashion.

This fall season marks an explosion of designer "bridge" lines.

New in the market is Oscar, a range of sophisticated work and evening clothes from Oscar de la Renta; Bill Blass's USA collection of classic American sportswear; and sleek Italian tailoring from Gieffeffe, which is the phonetic rendition of the initials of Gianfranco Ferré.

Out there, too, is the classic Lauren from Ralph Lauren; the hip Tommy range from Tommy Hilfiger; and

Emanuel Ungaro's Emanuel, which has built a \$100 million business in the United States in five years.

Most international designers already have secondary lower-priced lines or those intended for a different market — like Emporio Armani, Donna Karan's DKNY and Calvin Klein's CK. Sometimes there is a soft-pedal on the designer's name when the collection has a different image from the main collection: Istante and Versus from Gianni Versace; Bazar from Christian Lacroix and Miu Miu from Prada. Only fashion aficionados may know the designer origin.

"Some bridge lines reflect the designer's point of view — such as Donna

Karan and DKNY — and others like Emanuel go their own separate, successful ways," says Kalman Rottenstein, fashion director of Bloomingdale's, which cites bridge as its fastest-growing category.

However the package is presented, the essence is the bottom line. The average designer bridge line offers jackets at \$250, skirts and pants from \$100 — whereas a head-to-toe designer-label outfit is \$2,500.

"Bridge represents an opportunity for designers to reach a broader audience — read: sell more goods," says Joan Kaner, fashion director of Neiman Marcus. "Bridge does not in any way hurt our higher-priced designer sales because the fashion customer wants the top line; she is only interested in the designer collection."

other cities with boutiques for Prada and Dolce & Gabbana opening on Avenue Montaigne in Paris and stores for Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger slated for London's Bond Street — all aimed at fashion's high-rollers.

The "fashion" customer can be defined as part of a style elite for whom high fashion is a priority.

She will go for the colors of the season: brown, camel and berry mauves and reds. She wants the new line: long and skinny with the narrow coat and slim pants. Military details, the boot-leg pant, the turtle-neck sweater and the jersey shirt are all essential high-fashion kit.

But for many — even most — consumers, fashion does not have the high profile that it enjoyed in the 1980s and, for financial or psychological reasons, women who once splurged on designer clothes are now trading down, or spending their money on home and family. Sure they still buy new clothes — but easy pieces from main-street stores.

These are the customers that designers want to scoop up for the bridge lines, which are deliberately distanced from "fashion" — meaning the instant look of the season. Instead they try to catch the essence of a designer style, reduced, like a good sauce, to something smooth and palatable: a Blass USA blanket coat or swing jacket from de la Renta.

If these cheaper lines are so great, isn't there a danger that some loyal but savvy designer customers will trade down, reducing still further the clientele for the "couture" collection?

Kaner admits that a Donna Karan customer might "pick up some week-end wear or casual pieces" from DKNY to add to what she buys from the main collection. Rottenstein says that he sees the bridge lines rather as "creating customers from a new generation" — and allowing customers "to remain loyal to

particular designers as price points go up."

At Saks Fifth Avenue, which gave Oscar a strong launch this season, president Rose Marie Bravo describes the bridge lines from Blass and de la Renta as those created to reach a broader audience and bought by existing loyal customers.

"These lines are a derivative of the couture line at a bridge price point," she says. "Lines such as Bazar by Christian Lacroix and Miu Miu have their own designer sensibility."

**T**HIS applies also to yet another designer category — the increasingly competitive "jean market." Designer jeans line from Calvin Klein classics through Versace's wilder jeans Couture are another way to offer affordable designer-label clothes to a young generation.

But whereas jeans lines are strongly focused on image, the designer bridge lines are not. They are mostly bland — devoid of the real thing, nice in their way but without the kick.

The significance of the burgeoning bridge market is that it is not really designed, but a response to consumer attitudes, especially in the United States. Even if women are getting what they want, the designer's heart does not always seem to be in it.

But perhaps bridge, which was originally a bland category, is just beginning to build up steam. Bravo believes that bridge lines are evolving from "career only" clothing to collections which "portray a designer attitude." And Kaner believes that designers make the difference.

"What is key is that the designer is very involved in the secondary collection, has real input and oversees its completion," she says. "It doesn't work out if not."

### BOOKS

#### PLEASE KILL ME: The Uncensored Oral History of Punk

By Legs McNeil and Gillian McCain.  
Illustrated. 424 pages. \$25. Grove Press.

Reviewed by Jon Pareles

**I**N the 1990s, suddenly everybody wants a piece of punk rock. Nirvana and Green Day have sold millions of records, showing that an urban underground movement has turned into suburban party music. At the same time, the 20-year nostalgia gap between pop culture events and their fond revival has rolled around to the mid-1970s, when punk reached critical mass as a concept, style and self-conscious sect.

The punk poets who made New York the movement's core have re-emerged: Patti Smith with an album, book and tour, Richard Hell with a book. The Ramones are gathering encores on a farewell tour. And 18 years after their quick flameout, the original Sex Pistols are on the road again, playing to far more listeners than heard them in the '70s.

So it's an opportune moment for "Please Kill Me," assembled by two people who were at the center of New York's mid-1970s punk scene. Legs McNeil has been credited with naming it in 1975, when he came up with Punk as the name of a new magazine; Gillian McCain was a program coordinator of the Poetry Project at St. Mark's Church, where Patti Smith emerged.

Their book, in which McNeil speaks

but McCain does not, assembles reminiscences from a good share of the musicians, photographers, artists, roadies and groupies who were present at the birth of punk.

"Please Kill Me," named after a T-shirt once worn by a member of Television, doesn't have much to say about the music itself. It's a book of gossip, usually from the participants themselves, about couplings, petty crime, hustles, pranks, snubs, traffic mishaps, fistfights, knife fights and overdoses. In it, sex and drugs are inextricably linked to rock-and-roll; so are dissension, ambition and death.

And true to its subject, "Please Kill Me" is lurid, insolent, disorderly, funny, sometimes gross, sometimes mean and occasionally touching. Its alternate subtitles might be "The Romance of Self-Destruction" or perhaps, "Body Fluids of the Poor and Infamous."

Yet "Please Kill Me" has an agenda beyond titillation: to re-establish a true believer's account of punk, saving it from two decades of posers and ex-ploited. To the authors, punk traces one clear path through popular music.

Its origins are the cacophony, drone and taboo-breaking lyrics of the Velvet Underground in New York, the kamikaze nihilism of Iggy Pop and the Stooges and the righteous fury of the MC5 in Detroit, the theatrical androgyny of the New York Dolls and the humor of the Dictators. British hipsters, first David Bowie, then the future man-

ager of the Sex Pistols, Malcolm McLaren, try to swipe some ideas and energy.

Then, in New York in the mid-1970s, along come Patti Smith, possessed by poetry; early Television, playing the series of shows that establish CBGB & OMFUG as punk's crucible; Richard Hell, who leaves Television with a ripped T-shirt and the song that should have been an anthem, "Blank Generation"; and the Ramones, whose fast, catchy, deadpan songs cut through all the accumulated pretensions of 1970s rock.

To the surprise of all concerned, a New York in-joke catches on overseas. The Sex Pistols take the semi-ironic stances of New York punk seriously; they galvanize class rage in England but burn out on tour in the United States.

Once the Sex Pistols made their headlines, McNeil says, "Overnight, punk had become as stupid as everything else." But he goes on to articulate what made him care about it in the first place.

"This wonderful vital force that was articulated by the music was really about corrupting every form," McNeil writes. "It was not about being perfect, it was about saying that it was O.K. to be amateurish and funny, that real creativity came out of making a mess, it was about working with what you got in front of you and turning everything embarrassing, awful and stupid in your life to your advantage."

Jon Pareles is on the staff of The New York Times.

### CHESS

By Robert Byrne

**A**NATOLI Karpov tried the hyper-aggressive strategy of luring Gata Kamsky on to attack and then eating him up in Game 12 of their FIDE championship match. But it did not work when he ran up against Kamsky's ingenious

stubbornness, and the two grandmasters agreed to a draw in 54 moves.

The game followed a main line of the Caro-Kann Defense, as in Game 8, with the classical 3 Nc2 and 4...Nd7. This is the most conservative branch of a defense that overall represents the zenith of caution. Indeed, 5 Ng5 sets a primitive trap: 5...b6? 6 Ne6 Qa5 7 Bd2 Qb6 8 Bc3 fe 9 Qh5 Kd8 10 Ba5 wins the black queen. But these two grandmasters are not expected to stumble into something so hoary.

The divergence from Game 8 was Kamsky's 14 Rb1, in place of 14 Ne5. The latter had led to 14...c5 15 Bb5 Ke7 16 de Qc5 17 a3 Qc7 18 Bf4 Nd5 19 Bg3, and the trench warfare that followed petered out into a draw.

Karpov's 14...O-O? was a cocky move. Moreover, Kamsky could not be prevented from opening the g file in front of the king with the standard attack, 15 g4 and 16 g5.

Meanwhile, Karpov got his queen bishop into action with 15...c5 and soon took the white queen bishop out of action by means of the pin arising from 16 g7 hg 17 Ng5 Bf4.

Audaciously, Karpov won a pawn with 21...Be3 22 fe Rh4. And while carrying this out, he was also bringing his pieces to the defense of his king.

Still, it was not easy to suppress Kamsky. With 28 Qb6? Qf6 29 Rf6 Bc3 30 Rf7 Rf7 31 Nf7 Rb1 32 Kd2 Bc2 33 Nd8

Rh2 34 Kc3 Kf6 35 Nb7 Bf5 36 Ne5, he had gotten his pawn back and was fighting zealously.

After 43 Kc4, it is not clear what the result of 43...Rb2 44 e4 Bc8 45 Re3 would be.

After 44 e4?, the endgame with 44...Rd4 45 Kb5 Be4 46 Ka6 is still unclear.

Once the outside passed g4 pawn — which, in conjunction with the bishop was Karpov's main threat to win — was exchanged off with 51 Ng4 Bg4 52 Rg4 Ra2, there were no more winning chances and the players agreed to a draw.



CARO-KANN DEFENSE			
White Kamsky	Black Karpov	White Kamsky	Black Karpov
1 e4	c5	28 Qf6	Qf6
2 d4	c5	29 Rf6	Bd3
3 Nd2	de	30 R7	R7
4 Ne4	Nd7	31 N7	Rh1
5 Ng5	Ng6	32 Kd2	Rh2
6 Bc3	e5	33 Nc8	Rh2
7 Nf3	e5	34 Kc3	Rf6
8 Qc2	Be6	35 Nb7	Bf5
9 Ne4	Be6	36 Ne5	Bc3
10 Qe2	Nf8	37 Kd4	Rd2
11 Qc2	Qc7	38 Kc3	Rc2
12 Bd2	b6	39 Kd4	e5
13 0-0-0	Bb7	40 Kd5	Rc2
14 Rb1	c5	41 Kc4	Rc2
15 g4	0-0	42 Kd5	g5
16 g5	Bf4	43 Kc4	g5
17 Ng5	Ra8	44 e4	Bc8
18 h4	Ra8	45 Kc5	Rd1
19 de	bc	46 R7	Kg7
20 Be3	Rd4	47 Nc3	Kf6
21 Rb1	Be3	48 Rg3	Kf6
22 fe	Rb4	49 Nf2	Rc1
23 Rd1	Qe5	50 Kd2	Rc1
24 Qf2	Rb6	51 Ng4	Ra2
25 Rg3	Be4	52 Rg4	Ra2
26 Rf6	g5	53 Kc3	Ra2
27 Rf1	Kg7	54 b4	Draw

## Before Electricity, Artful Lighting

By Paula Deitz

**P**ROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Although the advent of electricity in the late 19th century changed the way light was produced, the grand old fixtures of the pre-electric era have never been discarded.

Candlestick lamps, chandeliers and lanterns, outfitted with flame-shaped bulbs, are adaptations of old designs for modern use with an aura of the past.

"Lighting. Unplugged," an exhibition at the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design through Oct. 13, illustrates the continuing fascination with fixtures from ancient oil lamps to modern candlesticks. The 84 examples on view display an amazing versatility applied to a mundane function.

"Candles require only a socket or a spike for support," said Thomas S. Michie, the museum's curator of decorative arts. "The rest, the ornamental shaft and the base, are decorative elements."

But elevating the candle creates a magical circle of light. The variety of forms selected from the museum's lamp collection emphasizes the artistry that gave zest to the primitive technologies.

In a sense, the fixtures on display fall between sculpture and appliances. A Roman oil lamp from the 3d

century B.C. was no more than a bit of earthenware with a few pinches to form the nozzle. A late-Hellenic oil lamp from the 1st century B.C., however, might be in the shape of a comic mask worn by a satyr, one that could take on a dramatic appearance in the glow of sputtering light emerging from below his chin.

Before the 17th century, when molded candles were introduced, beeswax candles were always fixed to prickets, or spikes. A 15th-century German bronze figure holds his torchlike candle aloft on a pricket in his right hand while lowering a dagger in his left.

In the mode of Renaissance jewelry and metalwork, William E. Brigham, who studied in Italy and taught here at the design school, created the liturgical candlestick on display that is encrusted with rock crystal and semiprecious stones set within twisted silver wirework.

While base metals like pewter and iron made durable fixtures, the addition of glass and hard stones to the devices increased their radiance. Lanterns combined the best of both glass and metal design, especially one 19th-century example of tin-plated iron in a pierced design that radiated flickering patterns of light.

As early as the 13th century, lantern makers employed ovals of rock crystals and later glass roundels to direct the light in a beam like a modern-day flashlight. The facets of a cut-glass candlestick by the French company Baccarat, like the one on view, sparkle with light while a translucent candlestick made of an industrial glass rod from the 1930s appears as smooth and sleek as a candle itself.

In the practical mode, an 18th-century wrought-iron miner's lamp was embedded in the mine wall by a spike, and yet a curved handle gave it an elegant turn. If this light was not adequate to perform the labor, W.B. Bertels & Co. of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, provided a tin-plated iron oil lamp that attached to the miner's cap by means of a large hook.

Another oil lamp in the show was designed to hang like a headlight on the yoke of the mule hauling coal cars out of the mine.

garnish of mantel lights. A handsome girandole, or branched candelabra, made in Boston demonstrates the ingenuity of this fixture.

Its bright gilt brass base less than four inches deep incorporates a shallow relief of a Gothic chapel that would take on unbelievable depth by candlelight.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co. of Providence doubled the amount of light given off by an elaborate 1879 candelabrum by placing it on a mirrored plateau. At the other extreme, in an early version of the lamp shade, a green silk fan attached to a gilt bronze candlestick would unfold to protect the eyes from glare.

Paula Deitz, co-editor of The Hudson Review, wrote this for The New York Times.

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**WORLD ROUNDUP**

**Armstrong Aligns**

**CYCLING** The former world road-race champion Lance Armstrong of the United States, will lead the new professional cycling team Cofidis next season, the team said Monday.

The 24-year-old Texan, who won the world title in 1993, has been looking for a new team since Motorola announced it would not sponsor cycling after the current season.

With the Cofidis team, coached by Cyrille Guimard of France — the man who launched the careers of Bernard Hinault, Laurent Fignon and Greg LeMond — Armstrong will be supported by a good French squad. Christophe Capelle and Francis Moreau, both team-pursuit Olympic champions; Laurent Jalabert's younger brother, Nicolas, and the Tour de France stage winner, Cyril Saugrain, will team with Armstrong next season. (Reuters)

**Hill Promised Support**

**MOTOR RACING** Damon Hill has been promised the full backing of the Williams-Renault team as he battles for the world drivers' championship with teammate Jacques Villeneuve.

A Williams spokesman said Monday that the team had vowed not to undermine Hill's hopes of winning the Formula One title, despite the fact that he had been dropped by the team's boss, Frank Williams, for next season.

Hill's release had prompted speculation that Williams might concentrate its efforts on Villeneuve, who is 13 points behind Hill with three races left, so that it would have a world champion in one of its cars next year. Hill would clinch the title with a victory in Sunday's Italian Grand Prix at Monza if Villeneuve failed to finish in the top three.

Michael Andretti vaulted into the middle of a three-way points race for the IndyCar Series Championship as he held off Bobby Rahal to win the Molson Indy Vancouver Grand Prix on Sunday. It was Andretti's second successive victory, fifth this year and 35th in his career. Andretti led for the last 82 laps after Alessandro Zanardi of Italy dropped out. (Reuters)

**Giants Earn Some Respect, But Bills Get the Victory**

**Jimmy Johnson's Dolphins Win in Miami**

By Mike Freeman  
New York Times Service

**EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J.** — Anyone who says they truly thought the New York Giants had a chance to beat the Buffalo Bills, a team that many think is going to the Super Bowl, should be strapped in a chair and given a lie-detector test. About the only people who thought the Giants had any shot were the Giants' coach, Dan Reeves, and his players.

It may have been Reeves' confidence, which even in what seems like the darkest of times is high, that pushed the Giants to completely outplay the Bills. Or it could have been the smooth

**NFL ROUNDOFF**

and confident play of quarterback Dave Brown or the defense that sacked Jim Kelly seven times and practically shut down the no-huddle offense for three quarters. The last time the Giants got to an opposing quarterback that often was against Tampa Bay in 1991.

But effort and confidence are sometimes not enough. Attitude and talent win games, and the Bills are full of both, which is why they narrowly escaped Giants Stadium with a 23-20 victory in overtime Sunday night.

The Giants had a 17-0 second-quarter lead as the Bills stumbled before closing the gap. The teams exchanged field goals in the third quarter to give the Giants a 20-10 third-quarter lead. New York was still in control until a 60-yard touchdown pass from Kelly to receiver Andre Reed brought the Bills to within three points. The 74,218 raucous fans were suddenly quiet — and the Giants players and coaches began to tighten up.

The offense that had been so wide open in the first half went back into its normal shell in the second as Buffalo started its comeback. The Giants had 142 total yards and seven first downs at halftime but just one first down in the third quarter.

The Bills kept coming. A 39-yard field goal by Steve Christie tied the score at 20 apiece with 7 minutes 14 seconds left. But neither team could take advantage of the other's mistakes and good defense.

The Bills won the overtime toss, but ended up punting on their first series. Then defensive end Bruce Smith hit Brown from his blind side and knocked the ball loose. It was recovered by linebacker Chris Spielman, whom the Giants pursued as a free agent this off-season. The Bills took over at the Giants' 33, and several plays later Christie connected on a 34-yard field goal for the victory with 4:52 left in overtime.

**Vikings 17, Lions 13** Brad Johnson, playing the entire second half after Warren Moon went out with an ankle injury, threw the first touchdown pass of his five-year career, a 31-yarder to Cris Carter with 1:06 remaining, to rally Minnesota at home.

With help from Robert Smith's fourth career 100-yard game, Johnson led Minnesota to 10 fourth-quarter points. The Vikings intercepted four of Scott Mitchell's passes, two of them picked off by Jeff Brady. Barry Sanders gained 163 yards for the Lions, including 40 on a fourth-quarter drive.

**Rams 26, Bengals 16** St. Louis's new players on offense — quarterback Steve Walsh and first-round picks Lawrence Phillips and Eddie Kennison — each committed a turnover, but Phillips also scored on two one-yard runs for the Rams at home. Kennison had a 40-yard punt return and was the Rams' top receiver with four catches for 70 yards.

**Packers 34, Bucs 3** Brett Favre, last year's league MVP, launched his comeback from a battle to overcome an addiction to painkillers with 247 yards and four touchdown passes, three to Keith Jackson. It was the fifth time in eight starts Favre had thrown for at least three TDs against Tampa Bay. The host Bucs turned the ball over six times.

**Dolphins 24, Patriots 10** Miami dominated time of possession, scored twice on fumble recoveries and got big days from several of coach Jimmy Johnson's 10 rookies against New England.

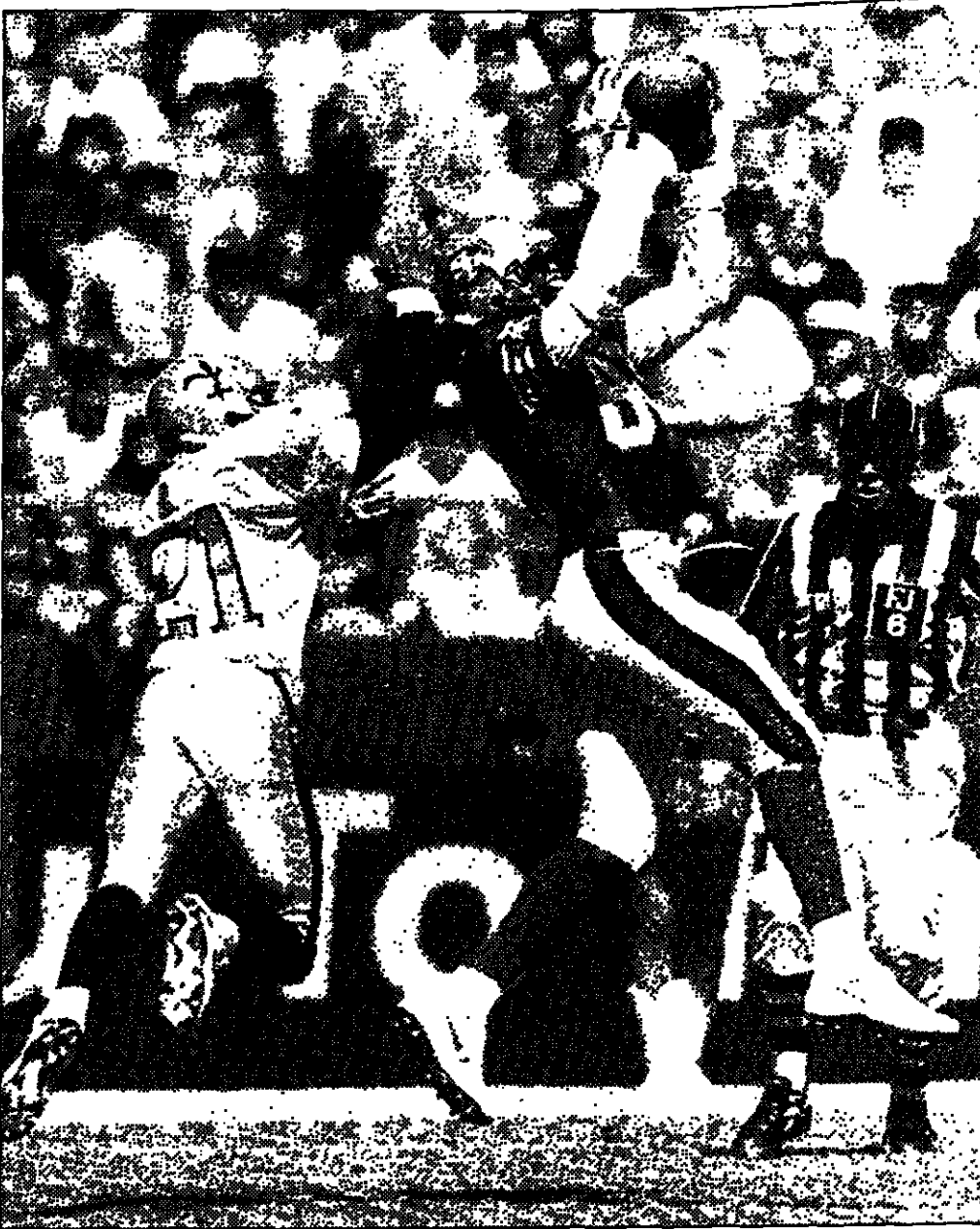
Karim Abdul-Jabbar rushed for 115 yards and a touchdown in 26 carries, fullback Stanley Pritchett caught six passes for 77 yards, and Zach Thomas and Daryl Gardener each had a sack for the host Dolphins.

**49ers 27, Saints 11** San Francisco scored all its touchdowns on the ground to defeat visiting New Orleans. Tommy Vardell made his first 49ers carry a touchdown, and Jerry Rice ran 2 yards for a score on a reverse as the 49ers remained unbeaten against the Saints in six season-opening matchups.

**Broncos 31, Jets 6** Neil O'Donnell fumbled twice, was sacked eight times and intercepted once in his debut for the visiting Jets. John Elway threw two touchdown passes, Terrell Davis plunged for a score and wide receiver Anthony Miller ran 26 yards on a reverse for the Broncos.

**Chargers 29, Seahawks 7** The Chargers beat Seattle for the sixth straight year in San Diego and for the ninth time in 10 games. Tony Martin caught one TD pass and John Carney had five field goals for the Chargers, including kicks of 53 and 50 yards.

**In games reported in some Monday editions:**  
**Ravens 19, Raiders 14** Vinny Testaverde ran 9 yards for one touchdown and scrambled 12 yards to set up the winning score as the Baltimore Ravens began life outside Cleveland with a home triumph over Oakland. Testaverde was 19 of 33 for 254 yards and ran for 42 yards.



Jerry Rice of the 49ers hauling in a pass against the Saints. San Francisco won, 27-11.

**Eagles 17, Redskins 14** In Washington, Rodney Peete threw for 269 yards and two touchdowns in Philadelphia's victory. Irving Fryar caught five passes for 84 yards for the Eagles and made an 18-yard scoring catch on the game's opening drive.

**Chiefs 20, Oilers 19** Visiting Kansas City got two first-half touchdowns passes from Steve Bono and then held off a late challenge by Houston.

**Colts 20, Cardinals 13** Eugene Daniel, the 35-year-old Indianapolis cornerback, broke up two desperation end-zone passes in the closing seconds as the Colts held off visiting Arizona. The Cardinals, who scored on a 2-yard run by Boomer Esiason with a minute to go, got the ball back with the recovery of an onside kick.

**Jaguars 24, Steelers 9** Mark Brunell ran a conservative but efficient offense, throwing two TD passes and completing eight of 13 passes in third-down situations to lead Jacksonville to victory at home. The Jaguars put the game away when rookie linebacker Kevin Hardy, the No. 2 pick in the draft, stepped in front of Mike Tomczak's pass for an interception. James Stewart scored on a one-yard run for a 24-9 lead with 4:49 remaining.

**Panthers 25, Falcons 6** Kerry Collins threw for 198 yards and two touchdowns to help Carolina open Ericsson Stadium with a home victory over Atlanta. It was the highest-scoring day in the franchise's 17-game history. John Kasay added five field goals. (AP)

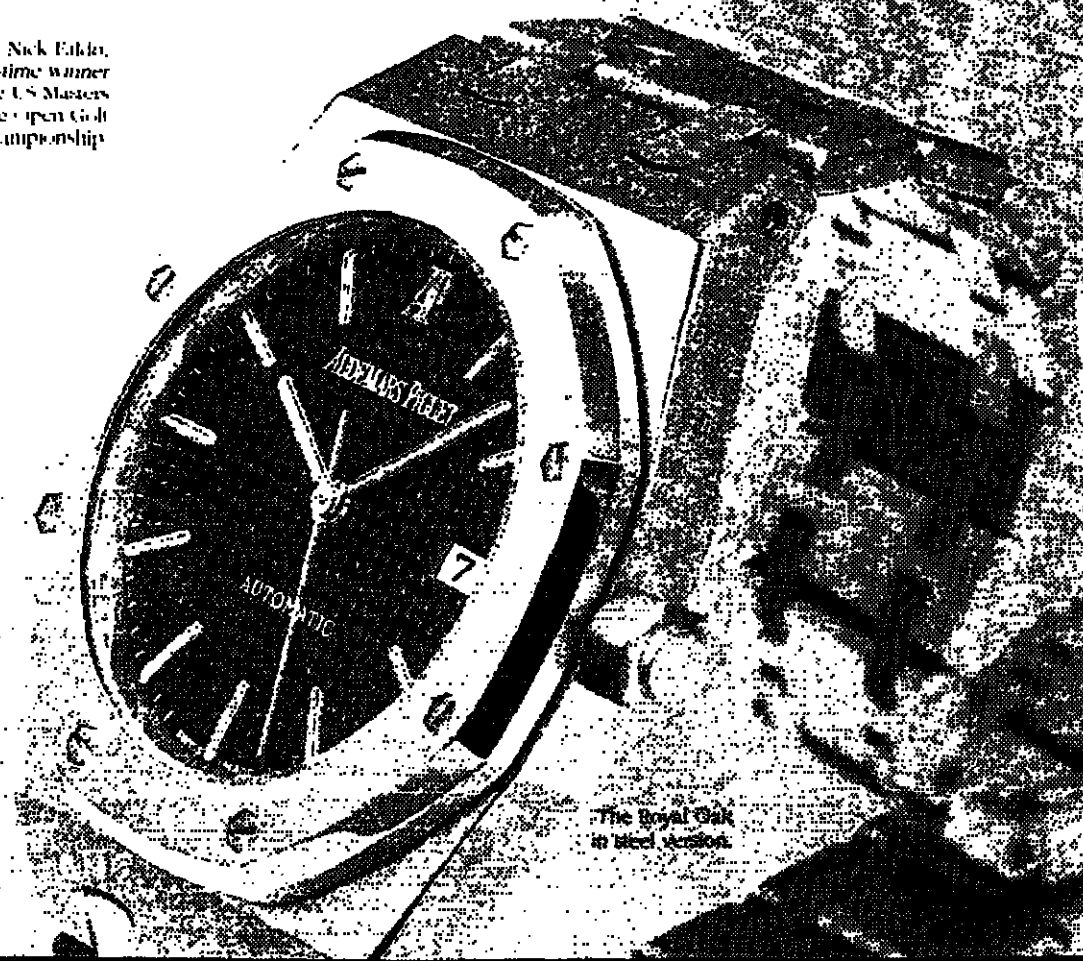
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**Hingis Derails Sanchez Vicario**

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — Fifteen-year-old Martina Hingis upset third-seeded Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4 Monday to move into the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open.

Hingis, the No. 16 seed from Switzerland, closed out the victory when Sanchez Vicario, normally steady from the baseline, sailed a backhand long on the first match point.

Playing her Spanish opponent for only the second time, Hingis raced through the first set in 19 minutes, a mirror image of Sanchez Vicario with bigger groundstrokes. Both players ran down every shot, but it was Hingis who was almost perfect, making only four unforced errors in the set.

Later Monday, Steffi Graf, the top seed and defending champion, defeated 15-year-old Anna Kournikova of Russia to advance to the quarterfinals. Graf dropped her serve to begin the match, then methodically thrashed her young opponent, 6-2, 6-1, in 51 minutes.

In men's action late Sunday, the defending champion, Pete Sampras, drubbed Alexander Volkov of Russia, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, and Cedric Pioline of France was ousted by Mark Philippoussis of Australia, who had 25 aces in his 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 victory.

It appeared that Hingis might win in straight sets Monday, when, at deuce in the seventh game of the second set, she stroked a ball that landed on the baseline. The point, had she won it, would have given Hingis the advantage, one point away from a service break to give the Swiss teenager a 4-3 lead.

But the umpire, Jane Harvey, incorrectly overruled the line judge and gave the point to Sanchez Vicario. After Hingis netted the next point, allowing Sanchez Vicario to hold serve, she flung her racket to the base of the umpire's chair.

With her concentration broken, Hingis began making a stream of errors, which Sanchez Vicario capitalized on to win the second set.

The Spaniard broke Hingis at 15 in the first game of the third set, then held for 2-0. Hingis leveled the match 2-2 when she broke back in the fourth game. That set up the wild finish that saw three consecutive breaks of serve.

It was Sanchez Vicario who bent first, losing her serve at 15 in the eighth game. That meant Hingis was serving for the match. Instead, she lost her serve at love — the last point coming when Sanchez Vicario rifled a backhand passing shot down the line.

But Sanchez Vicario was unable to capitalize on the tension-filled game. When she won the second point with a backhand pass to pull even at 15-15, Sanchez Vicario let out a primal scream.

Two points and two unforced errors later, Hingis was at match point, 15-40. As the two battled from the baseline, the umpire called a let when the wind blew a water bottle onto the court.

It only delayed the seemingly inevitable, under a blazing sun. One hour, 45 minutes, after they began, Hingis had her first career victory over Sanchez Vicario and a spot in the quarterfinals.

Also winning a fourth-round match Monday was Judith Wiesner of Austria, who beat Rita Grande of Italy, 6-0, 6-3.

Halfway through the year's final Grand Slam tournament, there were a few surprise players still in the hunt for a crown. For example, conventional wisdom had said that Linda Wild of Hawthorn Woods, Illinois, would never get past the Olympic champion, Lind-

say Davenport, to gain a berth in the women's quarterfinals.

Well, that's not how it turned out. "Lindsay missed a few balls — a lot of balls, actually, that she shouldn't have missed," said Wild, who is ranked 32d in the world, after her 6-2, 3-6, 6-0 upset Sunday night. "You know, with Lindsay she's either going to hit winners and hit you off the court or she's going to have those days where not everything is going in."

Most of Davenport's shots failed to go in Sunday. "Nothing really felt that good out there," Davenport said. "She started off playing unbelievable, some of the best tennis I've played against in a very long time."



Martina Hingis, the No. 16 seed, celebrating her three-set victory over No. 3 Arantxa Sanchez Vicario.

**Sweden Heading to World Cup Semifinals**

The Associated Press

**STOCKHOLM** — They call Mats Sundin "Sudden" in Sweden because of his ability to do the unexpected.

Sundin broke a 2-2 tie with a dazzling goal and added an empty-netter Sunday as Sweden beat its arch rival Finland, 5-2, to become the first team to gain the semifinals in the World Cup of Hockey.

In the third period, the Toronto Maple Leaf's star first diked the Finnish defenseman Marko Kiprusoff in full stride between the circles and then rounded the goalkeeper, Karl Takko, before tapping a backhand into the open net.

"It was a nice goal," Sundin said, "but the goal I scored in the 1991 World Championships was my most important for Sweden."

That goal, in Turku, Finland, gave Sweden a 2-1 victory over the Soviet Union in the World Championships after Sundin faked defenseman Viatcheslav Fetisov, now with the Detroit Red Wings.

Peter Forsberg's goal that made it 4-2 Sunday was perhaps even more spectacular. The Colorado Avalanche's center, faked a slap shot after skating down the left flank and then fired a shot past Takko from virtually no angle at all.

Sweden, winner of the European pool with a 3-0 record, received a bye and automatically advanced to the semifinals Saturday in Philadelphia against an opponent yet to be determined.

Finland, which finished second with a 1-2 record, moved into the

quarterfinals Friday at Ottawa, Ontario, against the third-place team from the North American pool that consists of the United States, Canada, Russia and Slovakia.

Germany, which ripped the winless Czech Republic, 7-1, on Saturday, was the surprise third team to make the second round from the European pool.

**Canada 3, Slovakia 2** In Kanata, Ontario, Steve Yzerman scored with 3:10 remaining Sunday night to give Canada a 3-2 victory over Slovakia in the World Cup.

Yzerman wheeled and banged in the rebound of a shot by Joe Sakic to cap a two-goal comeback in the third period against the lightly regarded Slovaks.

Canada is assured of advancing after completing the first round of the eight-team tournament with a 2-1 record.



## SPORTS

# Franco Rallies Tribe

## Streak of Losses in Texas Ends

The Associated Press  
Julio Franco hit a grand slam and Kevin Seitzer went 4-for-5 in his Cleveland debut and as the Indians took out a season's worth of frustration against the Rangers in Texas, winning 8-2.

Cleveland had lost seven of its last eight games against the Rangers, including the previous five at The Ballpark in Arlington, Texas. Charles Nagy (14-4) improved to 8-0 in games he started, allowing one run on seven hits on Sunday night.

**Angels 4, Yankees 0** Chuck Finley continued his mastery of New York, and Tim Lincecum hit a three-run homer as California shut out the Yankees. Finley (13-13) gave up four hits in 7 1/2 innings. The Yankees' fifth loss in seven games trimmed their lead in the AL East over Baltimore to 3 1/2 games.

**Red Sox 8, Athletics 3** Nomar Garciaparra homered in his first major-league start, and Boston avoided its first three-game losing streak since July. Garciaparra, a shortstop who made his major-league debut Saturday with the Red Sox after being called up from Triple A Pawtucket, homered in the fourth inning and went 3-for-5 with two runs batted in.

**Mariners 5, Orioles 1** Alex Rodriguez hit a three-run homer after Baltimore's manager, Davey Johnson, had one of the shortstop's bats confiscated. With Rodriguez batting in the fifth, Johnson told the home-plate umpire, Ted Barrett, that the bat might be corked and that it should be taken out of play. After Barrett removed the bat, Rodriguez, using a bat that Ken Griffey handed him from the dugout, connected for his 34th homer against David Wells (10-13).

Johnson's move was in retaliation to the Mariners' manager, Lou Piniella,

who had demanded that Bobby Bonilla's bat be checked after he singled in the fourth inning. Bonilla had homered in the second.

**In National League games:**  
**Cubs 2, Braves 1** Luis Gonzalez doubled with two outs in the 12th inning and scored on second baseman Mark Lemke's throwing error as Chicago defeated Atlanta.

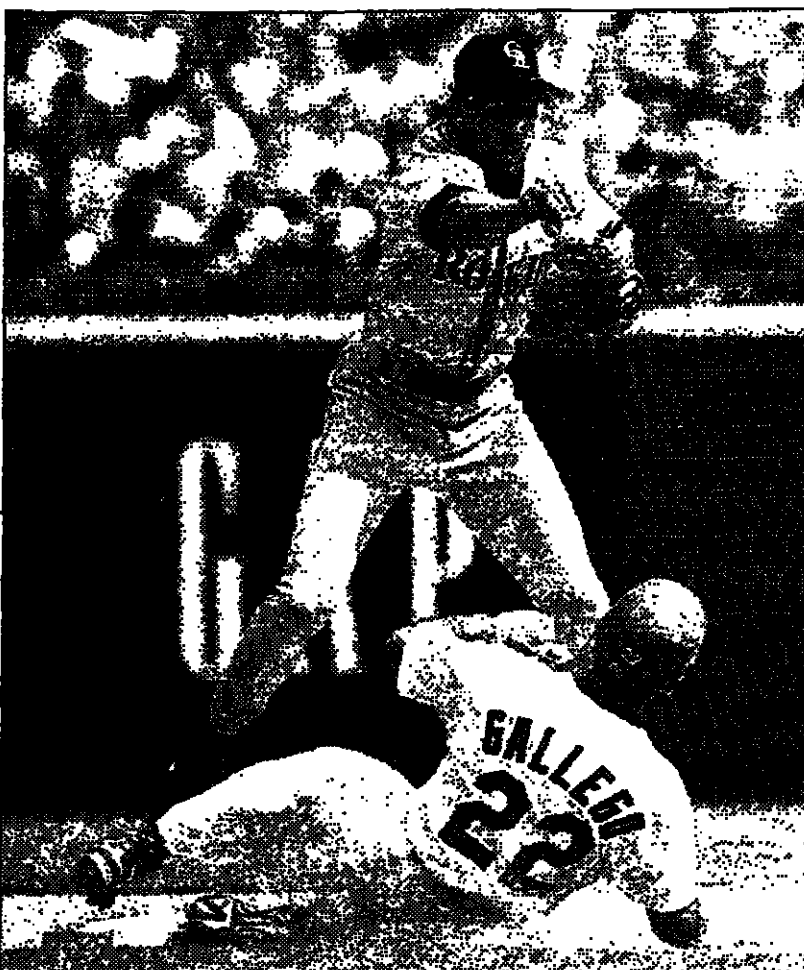
**Cardinals 15, Rockies 6** Gary Gentry drove in the go-ahead run during a six-run St. Louis rally in the seventh inning. Trailing 6-2, the Cardinals scored three runs in the fifth and then broke the game open in the seventh. St. Louis added four more runs in the eighth.

**Mets 6, Giants 3** John Franco, who was ejected by home-plate umpire Larry Poncinio for continuing to argue after giving up an RBI double to Rich Wilkins, picked up a victory when New York rallied for two runs in the 10th inning. Franco thought he had struck out Wilkins on a 1-2 pitch. After protesting the umpire's call, Franco gave up Wilkins' double on the next pitch. Franco retired the Giants, but was then ejected.

**Phillies 6, Dodgers 3** Pinch hitter Ruben Amaro's three-run double highlighted a five-run eighth inning for Philadelphia. The Dodgers took a 3-1 lead in the top of the inning on Mike Piazza's two-run homer before the Phillies rallied in the bottom of the frame. Piazza, the league's leading hitter, drove in all three runs for the Dodgers.

**In games reported in some Monday editions:**  
**White Sox 4, Blue Jays 2** Tony Phillips scored the winning run Sunday on shortstop Tomas Perez's error in the 11th inning as Chicago won on the road in Toronto.

**Royals 3, Tigers 2** Tom Goodwin singled in the go-ahead run with two outs in the 13th inning to send Kansas City past the Tigers in Detroit.



The Rockies' Walt Weiss throwing to first after forcing out Mike Gallego.

**Twins 6, Brewers 2** Rich Becker went 4-for-5 with three RBIs and Scott Aldred won his third straight decision as Minnesota won in Milwaukee. Becker had three singles and a solo homer. Chuck Knoblauch also homered for the Twins.

**Marlins 6, Reds 1** Gary Sheffield hit a two-run homer, helping Florida complete the team's most successful road trip of the season. The Marlins won five of their six games on the road, including two of three against the Reds at Riverfront Stadium in Cincinnati.

# Woods's Pro Debut Nets

## \$2,500 and a Tie for 60th

By John Weyler  
Los Angeles Times Service

MILWAUKEE—You couldn't call it a swoon, but it certainly wasn't the splash Tiger Woods and Nike, his corporate benefactor, expected. So maybe it would be appropriate to call it a swoosh.

Woods, who has been adorned with a wealth of the company's symbols on his hats, shirts, pants and shoes after receiving a "boatload" of new golf clubs this week, ended his much-heralded and painstakingly chronicled initial foray into the professional realm Sunday at Brown Deer Park Golf Course.

He shot a 3-under-par 68 — that included a hole in one — and his 67-69-73-68, for a total of 277 in the Greater Milwaukee Open was good enough for a tie for 60th place and a first pro paycheck of \$2,500.

That probably won't equal a month's interest on the signing bonus he received last Wednesday night when he made the deal with Nike, worth between \$40 million and \$60 million over the next five years, depending on who you believe. But it was, as Woods described it, "a step in the right direction."

Woods showed flashes of what many of his new peers are predicting for his future Sunday. He hit a pair of eagles, the hole in one on the 202-yard 14th hole, where he used a 6-iron, and a 3 on the 556-yard No. 6 — where he hit a 2-iron and holed out on a 30-foot putt.

Woods insists that the highlight of his week was his first tee shot Thursday. "A nice draw right down the middle." But the hole in one, the fourth of the tournament, had to be a close second. The ball landed eight feet to the right of the cup, kicked left on one hop and rolled in.

"I was trying to hit a low 6-iron and run it up at the pin, but it went higher than I wanted and I thought the wind

would snag it," he said. "When I saw it hit and bounce, I thought, 'That should be close.' Then everybody started jumping up and down and I realized it went in and then I got excited."

Woods recovered from a rare round Saturday morning — when he sprayed his iron shots all over the course — by taking a four-hour nap Saturday afternoon and waking up to eat dinner before going back to bed. He said he felt fresh Sunday morning and was hitting long and true again. But his medium- and long-range putts consistently slipped just past the cup or lipped out, and he finished 12 strokes behind the winner, Loren Roberts, who made a six-foot birdie putt on the first playoff hole to defeat Jerry Kelly after both had finished with 19-under-par 265s.

Woods's goal is to finish between "No. 1 and No. 125" on the money list, which is what he needs to earn a Professional Golfers' Association card for next year. He is scheduled to play six more tournaments this year.

"If you want to break it down," he said, "all you need is one good week." Actually, finishing No. 150 would be good enough for the 20-year-old phenom because he then would be allowed to accept an unlimited number of sponsor exemptions. And when you consider what his presence meant to attendance at this tournament, it's very likely he would be able to play anywhere he wanted next year.

"I don't think there's any question that Tiger is going to make a big impact out here, probably very soon," said a veteran golfer, Duffy Waldorf.

Woods's length off the tee — he hit a couple of drives in Milwaukee that approached 360 yards and one 2-iron that was more than 300 — should be more of a benefit this week in the Bell Canadian Open in Oakville, Ontario, a 7,112-yard, par-72 course.

# SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

### MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT	GB
NEW YORK	76	40	.659	0
Baltimore	74	42	.639	2
Seattle	72	44	.618	4
Toronto	62	54	.533	14
Detroit	49	67	.420	27
CLEVELAND	81	39	.674	0
Chicago	74	46	.616	7
Minnesota	68	52	.567	13
Kansas City	66	54	.550	15
WEST DIVISION	77	39	.664	0
Seattle	71	45	.610	6
Oakland	63	53	.543	14
CALIFORNIA	63	53	.543	14
NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	PCT	GB
ATLANTA	74	42	.639	0
St. Louis	72	44	.618	2
Chicago	68	52	.567	6
Cincinnati	67	53	.558	7
Pittsburgh	57	63	.479	17
SAN DIEGO	74	42	.639	0
Los Angeles	72	44	.618	2
Colorado	68	52	.567	6
San Francisco	58	76	.433	16

IHT puts Baseball Stats on the Internet  
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:  
<http://www.iht.com/IHTSPORTS/bbl.html>

## FOOTBALL

### NFL STANDINGS

AFC	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
Buffalo	10	0	0	1.000	23	20
Indianapolis	10	0	0	1.000	20	13
Montreal	10	0	0	1.000	24	9
New England	10	0	0	1.000	24	9
N.Y. Jets	10	0	0	1.000	24	9
NFC	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
Atlanta	10	0	0	1.000	19	14
Baltimore	10	0	0	1.000	24	9
Chicago	10	0	0	1.000	16	8
Houston	10	0	0	1.000	19	20
Pittsburgh	10	0	0	1.000	19	24
AFC	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
Buffalo	10	0	0	1.000	23	20
Indianapolis	10	0	0	1.000	20	13
Montreal	10	0	0	1.000	24	9
New England	10	0	0	1.000	24	9
N.Y. Jets	10	0	0	1.000	24	9
NFC	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
Atlanta	10	0	0	1.000	19	14
Baltimore	10	0	0	1.000	24	9
Chicago	10	0	0	1.000	16	8
Houston	10	0	0	1.000	19	20
Pittsburgh	10	0	0	1.000	19	24

## GOLF

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## SOCCER

### U.S. OPEN

W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA	
Woods	1	0	0	1.000	26	16
San Francisco	1	0	0	1.000	27	11
Atlanta	1	0	0	1.000	27	11
New Orleans	1	0	0	1.000	27	11
W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA	
Woods	1	0	0	1.000	26	16
San Francisco	1	0	0	1.000	27	11
Atlanta	1	0	0	1.000	27	11
New Orleans	1	0	0	1.000	27	11

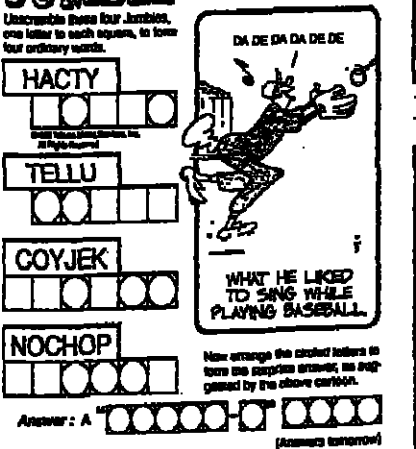
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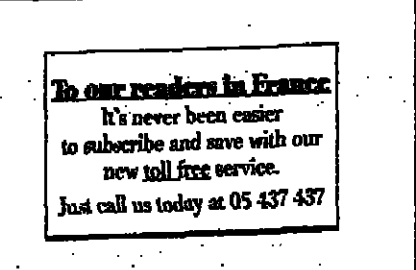
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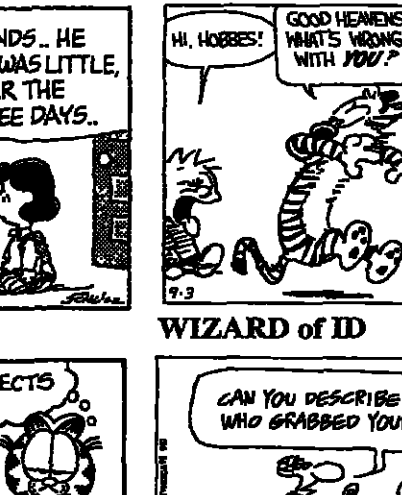
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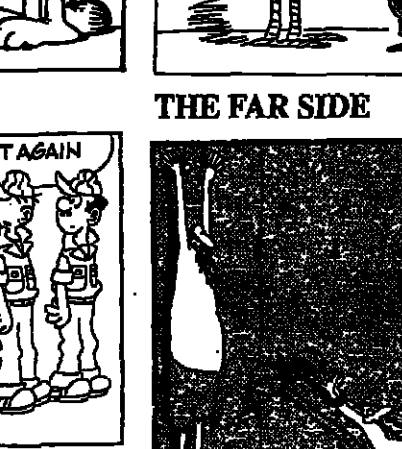
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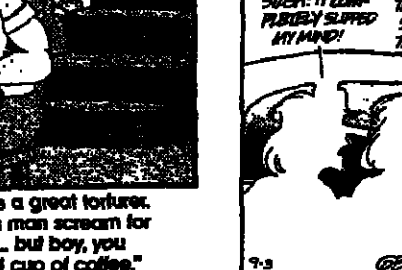
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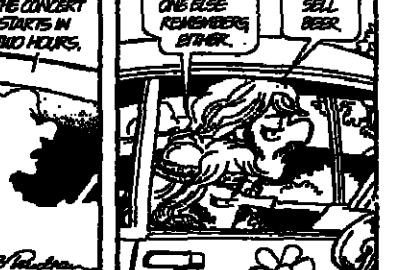
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ART BUCHWALD

# The Morris Case

WASHINGTON — The reason people occasionally get upset with our president is that, with all the troops and machinery at his disposal, he still makes some very questionable decisions.

Last week's boo-boo was the revelation that his key election advisor, Dick Morris, was dallying with a 200-an-hour lady of ill repute only blocks from the White House. It certainly didn't do anything to enhance Clinton's campaign to educate our children.



Buchwald

My cousin Fredo called me the morning after the story broke and said, "How many FBI agents does the president have at his disposal?"

"At least 20,000."

"And how many Secret Service?"

"Roughly 10,000."

"And he also has hundreds of thousands of Navy, Army, Air Force and Marines personnel," Fredo said.

"I assume so."

"And let's not forget the CIA."

## 3-Star Restaurant at Risk

PARIS — The three-star Auberge de l'Eridan in southwestern France is likely to become the second top-rated restaurant this year to close its doors due to huge bank debts, its owner, chef Marc Veyrat, said Monday. He said the restaurant plans to shut Oct. 9 and will not reopen unless its bankers reverse their refusal to renegotiate its debt of 45 million francs (\$9 million).

"That's right," I agreed. "Why do you ask?"

"How come the president had no idea that his chief political handler was fooling around a few blocks away with a woman not his wife?"

"That's a question every-one in the Democratic Party is asking."

"Perhaps it's because the president didn't want to know. Morris's political judgment was so good, the president overlooked his advisor's moral one."

"Look, Morris is a good man," I said. "He's the one who talked Clinton into signing the welfare bill to prevent people from cheating. Morris needed rest and relaxation from his advising chores, and the girl who provided it thought she was doing a service for God and country."

My cousin responded, "Even if the FBI and Secret Service didn't know about the meetings between the couple, how come one of our spy satellites didn't catch them sneaking into the Jefferson Hotel?"

"Good question. The president has ordered the Air Force to explain the bloop-er."

"What can the Clinton people do now?"

"They must resort to damage control."

"Such as?"

"They must declare that although Morris and his lady friend were caught messing around during working hours, Mr. Clinton still intends to balance the budget within seven years. They also must say that the president has ordered the Secret Service to be more vigilant during the rest of the election campaign, if for no other reason than the sake of the family."

# Back in Russia, Life for Alexei Is Not So Sexy

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

KRUGLOVE OZERO, Russia — Alexei Nemov answers the door in the outfit that made him famous at the Atlanta Olympics: gym pants, no shirt.

Chest muscles bulging, he shuffles back into his dorm room and, a little self-consciously, tugs on a loose gray T-shirt. In his room he has one suitcase, a large pile of fan mail that he cannot read, one Olympic gold medal in gymnastics, one unopened box of Calvin Klein cologne. These are virtually all of Nemov's possessions.

It's not so easy being "Sexy Alexei."

That's what the press in Atlanta dubbed Nemov, 20, after he bared his pumped-up torso and mounted the pommel horse during the gymnastics exhibition. "Teal!" gushed NBC commentator Eli Schlegel. Newsweek raved about the Beefcake Olympics: "Millions of TV viewers thrilled to this arousing spectacle in the privacy of their own homes."

But here at the Russian gymnastics team's training center just north of Moscow, the sizzle that attached to Nemov in Atlanta is just a memory — and it's not even Nemov's so much as his fans'. If Nemov was born as a sex symbol in the Georgia Dome, he has gone into hibernation here.

He lives in a crumbling, faceless tan dormitory stuck in the middle of a badly overgrown field of weeds. There are heaps of bricks and rusting beams and scraps of metal piled haphazardly. The driveway runs through what looks like a junkyard.

In the stairway leading up to Nemov's floor, the paint is peeling off in big jagged sheets. Under that the plaster is crumbling. The stairs themselves are cracked and broken, and on the landing sits an unruly jumble of busted furniture, fuzzed with dust. Masking tape holds a few curling gymnastics posters to the walls. In the rooms the wall-

paper is ripped and stained. "Hey, Nemov!" shouts the very Soviet floor lady who goes to find him. "Visitors!"

It is probably not the love nest that thousands of his adoring fans picture when they imagine a tryst with Nemov. How can anyone in the West imagine the tangle and decay of Russia?

With a vague wave of his hand, Nemov points at the fan mail strewn on his dresser. The letters are postmarked from Denmark, Japan, Canada, Slovenia, Spain. There are dozens from the United States. What he doesn't get is a lot of letters from Russian fans — or a lot of attention at home in general. He won six medals in Atlanta, including the gold for the vault, but he hasn't been on television much, or in great demand from Russian journalists.

Although officials have congratulated him, and the government is supposed to be giving him \$150,000 and a bigger apartment as a reward for his medals, the Russian sports bureaucracy has only the dimmest idea of public relations. And Russia doesn't deify its sports heroes as America does.

"I get tons of these letters but I have no idea what they say," said Nemov, who speaks and reads no English. "I guess they're just asking for my photo and autograph. I'm very grateful, of course, but I just don't know what to do with them. I had letters in Atlanta, too — a couple of hundred, maybe more. I don't know — and I had to leave them behind. I would've had to get a new suitcase."

He smiles a nice white-toothed smile.

It was that smile — and that physique — that inflamed a thousand hearts and inspired a thousand letters.

Lori, a college student from upstate New York, writes admiring "your looks" and wanting "to know all about you." A lapsed high-school gymnast, she sends a photo of herself that has been torn off to excise what appears to be a girl-



"I love you," a fan wrote to Nemov, who vaulted to fame.

friend, judging from the hand that is still draped around Lori's shoulder. She proposes that Nemov meet her Stateside at a gymnastics competition in October.

Sayaka, a Japanese girl, comes to the point more quickly. "I love you and I want to be your girlfriend," she writes, and encloses two international postal coupons so Nemov can respond.

Which he won't.

Nemov doesn't really know what to do with the letters. "In Atlanta I got a letter from an American girl who sent me three photos — herself, her dog and her cat," he said. "I understood the one of her, but I didn't really get the dog and the cat."

Except when a stray journalist drops by, there is no translator to read the fan mail. Nemov has no photos or posters of himself to

stake his admirers' thirst. Even if he wanted to have his own picture taken, it's not like there's a Polaroid studio down the block.

Plus, Nemov isn't really much for talking or writing. He interrupted his education six years ago to begin a strict regimen of training at what amounts to a boot camp for gymnasts. He has no phone in his room, no television, no books, no computer. Asked what he does besides gymnastics, he glances at his hands. "I like music... billiards... women, of course... cars. The usual stuff."

It's a wonder there's time for any of it. He trains six days a week, adhering to a brutal schedule: Up at 7:15. Calisthenics for an hour. Breakfast at 8:30. Training from 10:30 to 1. Then lunch and a rest. More training from 5 to 7. Dinner at 7:30.

Officially, women from the outside are not allowed in the dormitory, but Sexy Alexei says he has a lot of girlfriends. "I haven't counted them lately," he said breezily.

How many? "A lot. You can't even count them on the fingers of two hands."

He doesn't date the female gymnasts who live downstairs, however. ("Too short," he says. "Immature, too.")

Nemov's mother lives in Togliatti, a grim, industrial, auto-producing city 600 miles (1,000 kilometers) east of Moscow. She's 42, a nurse. He didn't know his father. When he was a boy Nemov had a cat, but the cat ran away and now he can't remember its name.

He travels often to gymnastics competitions all over the world, and plans to be in the United States with the Russian team for the next three weeks. But he's not sure which American cities he'll be visiting on this trip.

"I'm just doing my job," he said. "I do really get sick of it sometimes. It's like autopolit sometimes. Your brain just goes numb. But it's just my job. Besides that, I don't know how to do anything else."

## PEOPLE



BRIDE AND GROOM — Amy Carter and James Wentzel, who were married Sunday in Plains, Georgia. "We are all happy," said the bride's father, former President Jimmy Carter. "I gained a son."

THE Irish actor Liam Neeson collapsed during the premiere of his new film at the Venice Film Festival and underwent emergency surgery Monday to remove a painful intestinal blockage.

A spokeswoman for Warner Bros. said Neeson was "doing well" after being taken to a hospital in Padua. She said Neeson had collapsed during the premiere of the controversial film "Michael Collins," in which he stars as a founder of the Irish Republican Army. The film, directed by Neil Jordan, is not due for release in Britain until next year but some politicians have already said they feared it would fan tensions in Northern Ireland. Neeson, whose co-star in the film is Julia Roberts, was nominated for an Oscar for best actor for his performance in "Schindler's List."

Making his second public appearance since his divorce last week, Prince Charles visited the German city of Potsdam on Monday to check on the progress of an architectural institute that bears his name. Charles approached the Prince of Wales Urban Design Task

Force Summer School by police boat, floating under the Glienicke Bridge, the site of East-West spy exchanges during the Cold War. On Sunday, Charles made his first public visit since the divorce when he attended church near Balmoral Castle in Scotland. Meanwhile a London newspaper, the News of the World, published photos of Princess Diana and a wealthy property developer, Christopher Whalley, leaving an exclusive gym in southwest London. Britain's tabloids reported in December that Diana had been dating Whalley, a bachelor, since 1994.

Michael Jackson flew into Paris from New York on the Concorde to rest up for his seven-stop European tour, which opens in Prague on Saturday. About 100 fans were on hand as Jackson made his way through Charles de Gaulle International Airport and into a waiting limousine, flanked by two bodyguards and two young boys. He said he planned to stay at a hotel at Disneyland Paris. Jackson's tour will take him to Prague, Budapest, Bucharest, Moscow, War-

saw, Zaragoza in Spain and Casablanca, Morocco.

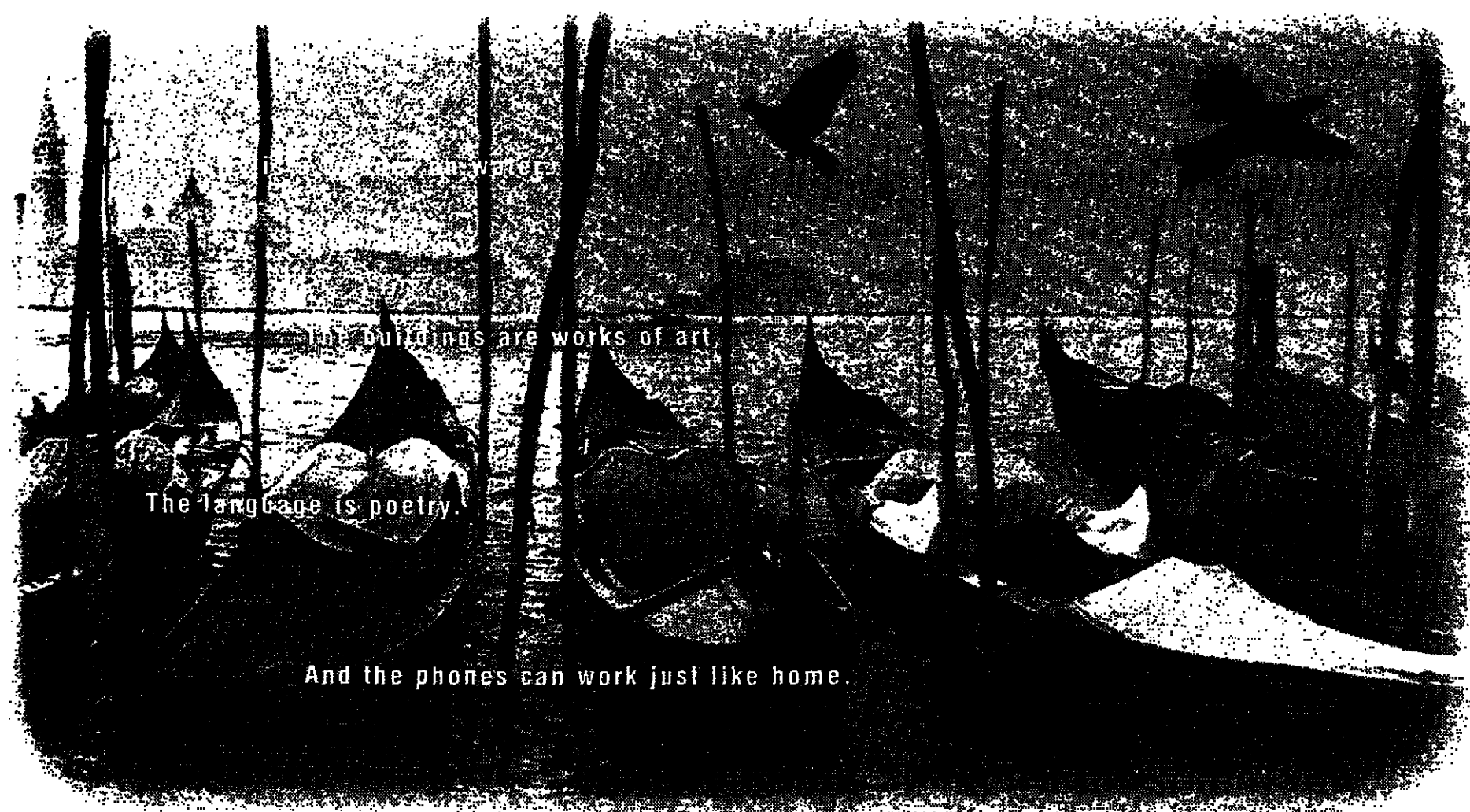
The estranged wife of Senator Strom Thurmond spent a night in jail on a charge of driving under the influence and speeding. Nancy Thurmond, 49, a former Miss South Carolina, refused a Breathalyzer test after being clocked at 20 miles per hour over the limit and straddling a center line, a Georgia newspaper reported, citing a police report. She was released the next morning after posting \$418 bond. The Thurmonds separated in 1991 after 22 years of marriage. Their eldest daughter was killed three years ago in an accident blamed on an allegedly drunk driver.

The pop singer Kim Wilde married the actor Hal Fowler in an English village. Wilde, 35, whose hits include "Kids in America," wore white, while her 28-year-old groom was in top hat and tails. The couple met seven months ago when they were both performing in London in the rock musical "Tommy."

Ahead of the wedding, Wilde told the press she hoped to start a family soon, saying, "I can't wait to be Mrs. Fowler and I can't wait to be a mother."

Former U.S. presidential candidate Michael Dukakis, receiving the city of Athens' gold medal, said Monday that he felt right at home in the Greek capital even though he hadn't visited in 20 years. "I am proud that I am an Athenian and I must tell you that Boston is the Athens of the United States," he said after receiving the honor from Mayor Dimitris Avramopoulos. The Greek American former Massachusetts governor is visiting Greece with his wife, Kitty, and other family members.

Sit up and take note: A California gym owner has set a world record by doing 100,687 sit-ups in a 24-hour period. "Oooh, I feel tired," Bill Evans said after qualifying for the Guinness Book of Records at his Dinosaur Athletic Club of El Cajon. Evans broke a record set in 1992 of 70,175 sit-ups.



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